BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

BY JOHN H. LYNDE. BANGOR, ME., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1870. VOLUME XXXVII—NUMBER 30.

BANGOR

Daily Whig & Courier,

PUBLISHED MORNINGS,

At No. 1, East End Kenduskeag Bridge.

TERMS—$8.00 per Year,
4.00 for Six Months.
2.00 for Three Months.
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

The Bangor Weekly Courier,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,

At the Office of the DAILY WHIG AND COURIER, at Two Dollars per Year, *invariably in advance.*

AGENCIES.

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 10 State St., Boston, and 37 Park Row, New York, are authorized Agents for receiving Advertisements and Subscriptions for this Paper.

S. R. NILES, Agent, Scollay's Building, Court Street, Boston.

Subscriptions must in all cases be paid in advance.

☞ Subscribers finding this notice marked, will understand that the time for which they paid has nearly expired.

Your Subscription expires

Shortest Route to New York

Inside Line via Stonington.

From Boston and Providence Railway Station at 5.30 o'clock P. M., (Sunday excepted,) connecting with new and elegant Steamers at Stonington, and arrive at New York in time for early Trains South and West, and

Ahead of all other Lines.

In case of fog or storm, passengers, by paying $1 extra, can take the Night Express Train via Shore Line, leaving Stonington at 11.30 P. M., and reaching New York before 6 o'clock A. M.

J. W. RICHARDSON, AGENT.
134 Washington-St., Boston.

April 26, 1869.

Fall River Line!

FOR

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all principal points West and South West, via Taunton.

Fall River and Newport.

☞ Cabin, $5.00; Deck, $4.00. Baggage checked through and transferred in N. Y. free of charge.

New York trains leave the Old Colony and Newport Railway Depot, corner of South and Kneeland Streets, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows: at 4.30 P. M., arriving in Fall River 40 minutes in advance of the regular Steamboat Train, which leaves Boston at 5.30 P. M., connecting at Fall River with the new and magnificent steamers PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, BRISTOL, Capt. Benj. Brayton. These steamers are the fastest and most reliable boats on the Sound, built expressly for speed, safety, and comfort. This Line connects with all the Southern Boats and Railroad Lines from New York going West and South, and convenient to the California Steamers.

To Shippers of Freight this Line, with its new and extensive depot accommodations in Boston, and large pier in New York, (exclusively for the business of the Line,) is supplied with facilities for freight and passenger business which cannot be surpassed. Freight always taken at low rates, and forwarded with despatch.

New York Express Freight Train leaves Boston at 1.30 P. M.; goods arrive in New York next morning about 6 A. M. Freight leaving New York arrives in Boston on the following day at 9.45 A. M.

For tickets, berths and staterooms, apply at the Company's office, at No. 3 Old State House, corner of Washington and State streets, and at Old Colony and Newport Railroad Depot, corner of South and Kneeland streets, Boston.

Steamers leave New York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier 30 North River, foot of Chamber St., at 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., Pres't.
M. R. SIMONS,
Managing Director Narragansett Steamship Co.
GEO. SHIVERICK,
Pass. & Freight Ag't.
Nov. 8. may 13. 1y

International Steamship Co.

EASTPORT, CALAIS, AND ST. JOHN.
DIGBY, WINDSOR AND HALIFAX.

Winter Arrangement—One Trip per Week.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 31, the Steamer New Brunswick, Capt. S. A. PIKE, will leave Railroad Wharf, foot of State St., every Monday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for Eastport and St. John.

Returning will leave St. John and Eastport every Thursday.

Connecting at Eastport with the Steamer QUEEN for St. Andrews and Calais, and with N. B. & C. Railway for Woodstock and Houlton stations.

Connecting at St. John with the Steamer EMPRESS, for Digby, Windsor and Halifax, and with the E. & N. A. Railway for Shediac and intermediate stations.

☞ Freight received on days of sailing until four o'clock, P. M.

jan13 3y20dtf A. R. STUBBS, Agent.

For Boston!

The NEW and SUPERIOR Sea-Going Steamers,

John Brooks and Montreal,

Having been fitted up at a great expense with a large number of beautiful State Rooms, will run the season as follows:

Leaving Atlantic Wharf, Portland, at 7 o'clock, and India Wharf, Boston, every day at 5 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted).

Fare in Cabin, - - - - - - - - - $1.50
Deck Fare, - - - - - - - - - - 1.00

☞ Freight taken as usual.

L. BILLINGS, Agent.

September 27, 1869.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s

THROUGH LINE TO

California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Steamers leave pier No. 42, North river, foot of Canal street, and 12 o'clock noon on the

5th, and 21st.

except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

February 5th.—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with COLORADO, Captain Farnsworth.

July 21st—AALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain Parker.

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Manzanillo; that of the 21st connects at Panama with Steamers for South Pacific ports; 5th and 21st for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco, March 1st, 1870.

For freight, passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office, on the wharf, foot of CANAL Street, North River, New York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

Or to C. L. BARTLETT & CO., New England Agents, 16 Broad Street, Boston, and P. M. BLAKE, 9 Central St., Bangor.

June 28th, 1869.

Maine Steamship Company.

New Arrangement.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

On and after the 18th inst., the fine steamers DIRIGO, and FRANCONIA will, until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Galt's Wharf, Portland, every Monday and Thursday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and leave Pier 38 East River, New York, every Monday and Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M.

The DIRIGO and FRANCONIA are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most convenient and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage, in State Room, $5. Cabin passage $4. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded to and from Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St John, and all parts of Maine.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the Steamer as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For freight or passage apply to

EMERY & FOX,
Galt's Wharf, Portland.
J. F. AMES,
Pier 38 East River.

Portland, May 11th, 1869.

TO THE WORKING CLASSES.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cts. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address

E. C. ALLEN & CO.,
Augusta, Maine.

nov19

Bangor and Piscataquis Railroad

TRAINS will commence running regularly, upon this road, on TUESDAY, December 14.

Leaving Bangor from the Station of the E. & N. A. R. R., at the foot of Exchange Street, at 4.45 P. M.; Oldtown, at 5.45 P. M. Arrive at Dover and Foxcroft, at 8.30 P. M.

Leave Dover and Foxcroft at 6 A. M.

Arrive in Oldtown, in season to connect with the 9 o'clock train down on the E. & N. A. R. R., arriving in Bangor at 10 o'clock A. M.

Tickets to all points on this road can be bought at Stations on the E. & N. A. Railroad, between Bangor and Oldtown.

Stage connections upon this Road are now made at Milo, for Brownville and Katahdin Iron Works, and at Dover and Foxcroft for Guilford, Abbott, Monson and M. H. Lake. Passengers ticketed through each way.

L. H. EATON, Sup't.

Bangor, Dec. 13, 1869.

Bangor, Oldtown & Milford Railroad.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Dec 1, 1869, the trains will stop running until further notice.

J. M. LUNT, Agent.

Bangor, Nov. 30, 1869.

European and North American Railway.

ON and after TUESDAY, Dec. 14th, 1869, Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Bangor (Exchange St.,) for Mattawamkeag at 7.30 A. M., and 7.20 P. M. For Oldtown at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M., and 4.45 and 7.20 P. M.

Trains arrive in Bangor at 7.12 and 9.55 A. M. and 2.45 and 6.25 P. M.

The 7.20 P. M. train from Bangor, connects with stages at Lincoln Station for Calais, and at Mattawamkeag with stages for Houlton.

The 7.20 P. M. train will not stop at Mt Hope, Basin Mills or Webster.

J. M. LUNT, Supt.

Bangor, Dec. 14th, 1869.

Maine Central Railroad.

ON and after MONDAY, June 21, 1869, the Passenger Trains for Boston, Portland, Dexter and intermediate stations on this Road, will leave Bangor at 7.30 A. M.

Accommodation Train for Dexter and Waterville and intermediate stations, will leave at 1.30 P. M.

Accommodation Train from Waterville and Dexter, will be due in Bangor at 10.50 A. M., and from Portland and Boston at 7.14 P. M.

Tickets sold to all stations on this line, and Boston, and baggage checked.

EDWIN NOYES, Supt.

June, 1869.

Portland & Kennebec Railroad.

Lower Kennebec Route to Portland and Boston, via Augusta.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Dec. 3, 1869.

PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Kendall's Mills for Portland and Boston, upon the arrival of the Bangor train, connecting with train for Boston leaving at 3 P. M.

Leave Portland daily at 12.45 P. M. connecting with train leaving Boston at 7.30 A. M., and connecting at Kendall's Mills with train on Maine Central for Newport, Dexter, Bangor, &c.

Passengers from Bangor, Newport, Dexter &c. will purchase tickets to Kendall's Mills only, and after taking the cars of the Portland and Kennebec road, the Conductor will furnish tickets, and make the fare the same through to Portland or Boston as via the Maine Central Road.

Fare as low by this route as by the Maine Central, and tickets purchased in Boston for Maine Central stations are good for a passage on this line.

Passengers for Newport, Dexter, Bangor, &c, via Augusta, will change cars at the first station in Portland, making connection at Kendall's Mills with train on Maine Central. Ample time for supper is given at Kendall's Mills.

Through tickets are sold at Boston for all stations on this line, and Dexter, Bangor, &c., on the Maine Central.

Through freight trains leave Boston daily at 5.00 P. M.

Stages leave Kendall's Mills, Skowhegan, Vassalboro', Augusta and Bath, for the principal towns North and East on their routes.

L. L. LINCOLN, Sup't.

Augusta, Dec. 3, 1869.

York Street House,

YORK STREET.
(First Door from Exchange Street,)
BANGOR, MAINE.

This House has just been thoroughly repaired and furnished in first class style, and is now opened to the travelling public and those wishing board. No pains will be spared by the landlord for the comfort of the guests.

A good Stable attached to the House.

Charges moderate. P. WOODBRIDGE.

jan6 1m

THE CELEBRATED

STERLING SPOOL COTTON

A.T. STEWART & CO.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE UNITED STATES.

For Sale at Wholesale and Retail by

STONE & DAGGETT.
LYON, HALL & LEWIS.
HATCH & STEVENS.
WILLIAMS & GETCHELL.
STONE & BROWN.
E. C. NICHOLS & CO.
PARKER & LIBBEY.
STICKNEY & ROBERTS.
WM. O. AYER.

Jan10 1m

Portable Steam Engines,

COMBINING the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 750 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO,
jan3 d6m LAWRENCE, MASS.

Beaudry's

IMPROVEMENT IN SAW MILL MACHINERY.

(Patented in the United States and Canada.)

Is one of the most important inventions of the age and its superiority is incontestable. Its application to Mills running gangs of saws simplifies the construction, yields increased power and speed, and thereby adds to the capacity of a Mill—*from seventy-five to one hundred per cent.* An operating model can be seen at the office of the undersigned, who is empowered to sell rights, and make agreements for altering, or putting up machinery.

Messrs. Talbot & Tousignaut, advocates, Quebec are the agents for Canada.

GEO H. HOLT, Gen'l Agent,
No. 4, Gold St., New York City.
Post Office Box No. 338. jan15d1m

WANTED,

AT

LOW'S MARKET,

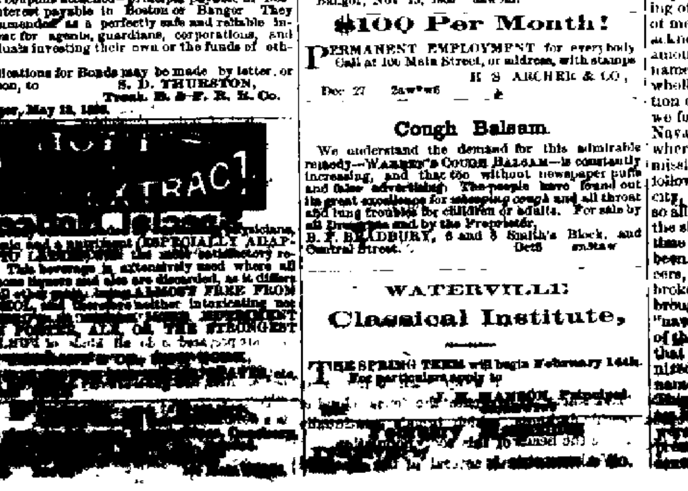
FOR CASH AND HIGHEST PRICES,

30,000 Partridges.
25,000 Rabbits,
5,000 Coons,
1,300 Bears,

And any quantity of VENISON, BLACK AND WOOD DUCKS, GREY SQUIRRELS, & TROUT.

WILLIAM LOW.

Bangor, Oct. 2, 1869. 5m



Real Estate.

FOR RENT.

One Half of Store and large back room, at No. 4 Main Street.

Bangor, Jan. 3, 1870 A. N. STUBBS.

FOR RENT.

TENEMENT IN BRICK BLOCK Third Street. Inquire of WM ARNOLD

jan1

For Sale.

A STORY AND A HALF HOUSE, on Essex Street, next the Arsenal. Enquire of DEXTER ANDREWS

December 4. tf

Houses & Lots

FOR SALE.

At prices varying from $750 to $5000 Inquire of C. N. HERSEY, No. 4, Main St

Dec. 28, 1869.

FOR RENT.

THE HOUSE ON THIRD STREET, near the corner of Cedar, formerly occupied by Mrs Emery. A pleasant, sunny house, parlor, sitting and dining rooms, and kitchen, on the first floor, six chambers—with gas, cistern and other conveniences. Apply to ISAIAH STETSON, 118 Exchange St

dec28

FOR SALE.

HOUSE & LOT 175 State Street. House two stories, nearly new, in good repair. Enquire at 75 Exchange Street

May 18 M. F. HODGKINS

FOR SALE.

A GOOD TWO STORY HOUSE, Ell and Stable, No. 92 Kenduskeag Avenue. Lot 20 x 150 feet.

Also, a first class COTTAGE HOUSE on Water Street known as the Hathaway Cottage. Lot 48 x 97 feet, both of the above houses are in first rate repair. For particulars apply to J. D. WARREN No. 1 Main Street Or B. LEWIS, 92 Kenduskeag Avenue. j1

Pushaw House and Farm

FOR SALE.

This desirable establishment together with BOATS and FURNITURE will be sold at Public Auction.

On Saturday the second day of April next,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises unless disposed of before at private sale. By order of

G. L. BOYNTON,
D. O. DONOHUE,
Adm'x of Estate of J. O'Donohue

R. S. PRESCOTT, Auct'r

Bangor Jan. 18, 187

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE TAVERN STAND, known as the Sacramento House, situated in Upper Stillwater, on the main travelled up river road, eight miles from Bangor. The buildings are large and commodious, with two good stables and a fine Hall.

An excellent situation for any one who "knows how to keep a hotel."

For terms and particulars enquire at the office of SUTTON & MASON, on Exchange Street, or of the subscriber at Upper Stillwater.

A. B. SUTTON.

Upper Stillwater, Dec. 8, 1869. tf

Real Estate For Sale.

A GOOD HOUSE with many modern improvements about a mile and a half from Kenduskeag Bridge, being formerly the homestead of Benjamin Gulliver.

A good lot of land connected with the premises to be sold also if necessary. A perfect title will be given in both cases.

For further particulars apply to J. F. GODFREY, Dow's Block

aug17 tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE OR RENT.

A VALUABLE HOUSE on Pine Street, two Stories, clean rooms, good cellar, and lot. Reasonable terms, apply to JOHN F. GODFREY, Dow's Block

de18

TO LET.

A SUIT OF ROOMS at 56 Main Street. Inquire of STERN & ATKINS.

de 25

Tavern Stand for Sale

The well known stand called the "American House," in Ellsworth is offered for sale. The location is the best in the city, and the patronage bestowed upon it has always been liberal, and the business must of necessity increase in the future. To one acquainted with the business and who is disposed to accommodate the public no better chance offers. The reason of selling is I have been in the business long enough.

If the house is not sold, it will be closed as a public house after the 1st of December until further notice.

BENJ. J. TINKER.

Ellsworth, Nov. 15th, 1869. octl0 tf

Timber Lands

FOR SALE,

ALSO,

Mills and Houses.

THE undersigned, executors of the will and trustees of the estate of the late RUFUS DWINEL, deceased, give notice that, during the coming year, they will offer at public or private sale any or all of the timber lands belonging to said estate and persons desirous of purchasing will have the present season of winter and spring to explore and examine with a view of ascertaining the value of the same, to wit,

¼ of College Town East,	Piscataquis County
¼ of " " West	
2030 acres of Public Lots in said Towns	
2474 " in Gore North of same	
1000 " Public Lot in said Gore	
E. ¼ 4, R. 12,	Piscataquis County
¼ F ¼ 3, R. 12	" "
¼ W ¼ 5, R. 16	" "
¼ 6, R. 10,	" "
¼ 7, R. 10,	" "
¼ 6, R. 11,	" "
N. W ¼ 7, R. 9	" "
¼ 9, R. 11,	" "
¼ 9, R. 12,	" "
¼ 9, R. 13,	" "
¼ 10, R. 11,	" "
¼ 5, E ¼ 8, R. 7,	Penobscot County
N ¼ 1, R. 6,	" "
W ¼ 6, R. 1,	" "
6316 acres in 6, R. 7,	Somerset County
4925 acres in Winn,	Penobscot County
8241 acres in Edinburg,	" "
1419 acres in Lagrange,	" "
1050 acres in Patten,	" "
Lot in 32,	Hancock County

The subscribers also offer for immediate sale the

Lower Oldtown Mills

With all Lands and Houses connected therewith.

ALSO, SAID

Dwinel's late Homestead,

in said Bangor.

Also, the Hotel in said Bangor known as the

Nichols House,

and a large parcel of Real Estate adjoining the same

Terms Liberal.

C. C. EVERETT.
J. A. PETERS.
ELIAS MERRILL.
C. H. DENNETT.

Bangor, Dec. 28, 1869

Copartnership Notice.

THE Undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership, under the name and style of [illegible]

For the purpose of carrying on a general business in FLOUR, [illegible] HEMLOCK BARK, [illegible]

At No. 90 [illegible]

[illegible]

Bangor, January 1, 18[illegible]

[illegible]

Business Cards.

FILES———FILES.

NOW IS THE TIME to sharpen up and get ready for business. I have on hand

1000 DOZEN FILES,

And am finishing off 150 Dozen per week, which I am selling at

The Lowest Prices,

and will warrant them equal to any Imported. ☞ Call and see them.

OLD FILES RECUT, as usual.

JOB COLLETT,

ap1d21 EXCHANGE STREET

Special Notice.

THE subscriber of the late firm of L. & S. S. LOW & CO., tenders thanks to his friends and the public for past patronage long bestowed, and would inform them that he is ready to attend to all orders in the MOVING LINE. Brick, Wood or Stone Buildings, Raised or Moved to order.

☞ Residence 28 Centre Street. Box 365.

S. S. LOW.

Bangor, April 1, 1869

J. H. CLERGUE,

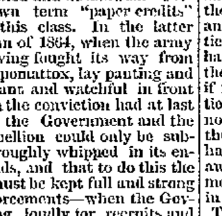
117 Exchange St

Ladies' and Gent's

WIG-MAKER,

AND

Hair Manufacturer,



Where can be found a Large Assortment of latest style Chignons, Braids, Switches, Curls, Wigs, Half Wigs, and Front Pieces. Old Hair repaired at short notice. Also an assortment of Yankee Notions and Fancy Goods. Jan26

Gilman, Townsend & Co.,

Manufacture

At their Factory at MORSE & CO'S MILLS,

Black Walnut Chamber Setts

Ash Chamber Setts

OF A

STYLE, DURABILITY and FINISH

Not excelled by any in the country, and offer them for sale at their SALES ROOMS,

No. 9 Granite Block, East Market Square.

All intending to purchase are requested to examine their stocks.

jan21 d&w

H. C. GOODENOW.

COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY,

DOW'S BLOCK,

Corner of Hammond & Central Sts.

Nov12 BANGOR d&wly

REMOVAL.

By reason of his rapidly increasing business in the first families of Bangor, and this portion of the State

Dr. H. F. TEFFT

Has felt compelled to provide more elegant apartments for his DENTAL OPERATIONS, which he has found at

No. 4 Main Street,

(Over Stone & Daggett's New Store.)

Where he is prepared to do as good work in every part of the dentistry business, as can be done in Maine. He refers to the

ONE THOUSAND FAMILIES

In this part of the State, for whom he has performed dental operations, as proof.

Remember—Main St No. 4, Up Stairs

de7 Near Mason's Corner

ARCHITECTURE.

PLANS made for all kinds of Buildings by J. C. LANE.

No. 12½ State Street

Also STAIR RAILS made to order.

Bangor Jan 17, 1870 om

J. W. RAMSDELL,

(Successor to C. A. & J. W. Ramsdell,)

No. 3, Harlow Street.

Will keep constantly on hand the best assortment in the State, of Sporting and Gun materials and cutlery.

All kinds of Guns, Rifles, and Pistols made and repaired in a workmanlike manner and with despatch. Powder and Fuse in quantities to suit purchasers. Keys, Blades and Keys of every description made and fitted to order. Everything I keep will be sold at the lowest prices.

☞ Call at the Old Stand and you will find me.

Jan4 d1m

DR. E. C. YOUNG,

Surgeon Dentist,

Attends to the practice of Dentistry in all its branches.

Natural TEETH FILLED, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH Inserted on Gold, Silver, or Vulcanized Rubber in the most thorough manner and warranted. Teeth carefully EXTRACTED with the least possible pain. Ether administered to proper patients when desired.

☞ Office in Union Block Main st Bangor, over Aldens Drug Store.) apr29'68 ly

H. L. MITCHELL,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

CAN BE FOUND AT

OLD OFFICE, - - NO. 55 W. Market Square.

(Next to Wheelwright & Clark's Block,) BANGOR, ME

February 20 1869

Stencil Cutting.

Brass Alphabets and Stencil Brushes, all sizes.

ALSO

STENCIL PASTE, ALL COLORS,

Cheapest and best for marking with large Stencils

WM. H. EARLE,

No 2 Harlow's Block, (Up Stairs,)

Jan 20 East End Kenduskeag Bridge

JOHN F. ROBINSON,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

LINCOLN, MAINE

Strict attention given to the collection of demands

nov11

W. T. HILLIARD,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

— OFFICE —

Over Mercantile Bank, Hammond St

Bangor, Nov. 22, 1866.—tf (Times copy)

F. W. CHADBOURNE, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

ORONO, MAINE

☞ Calls attended to, Day and Night

Dec 27

NOTICE.

THE Bonds of the City of Bangor, issued to aid in building the B. & P. Railroad, are now in the market. These Bonds are of the denomination of $500 and $1000, payable in thirty years, with semi-annual coupons attached—principal payable in Boston—interest payable in Boston or Bangor. They are commended as a perfectly safe and reliable investment for agents, guardians, corporations, and individuals investing their own or the funds of others.

Applications for Bonds may be made by letter or in person, to S. D. THURSTON, Treas. B. & P. R. R. Co.

Bangor, May 12, 1869.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

[illegible]

Blank Books,

MEMORANDUM BOOKS, Letter Paper and Envelopes, at the lowest prices at

Jan20 CHARLES HIGHT.

To Hardware Dealers, Contractors, Builders and Carpenters.

THE NEW PATENT

Never-Failing, Self Locking

WINDOW FAST.

The only substitute for weights and pulleys and a complete and perfect SASH LOCK, so spring, at less cost than the old unreliable and unsafe ones heretofore introduced. *No Catching, Hitching, Breaking, Slipping or Dropping*, but ALWAYS SAFE, Self Locking and NEVER FAILING. No cogs, cams, wheels, bands or rollers to get out of order, or tempered steel springs to break. It never fails to *hold and lock* the window *just where such are at*, from being raised or dropping down. It can be raised or lowered the merest trifle for ventilation, and then and there *lock itself*. *No other* window fast can protect, does or can *lock* the window securely in every place or position. It works equally well on top or bottom sash, is *simple, stronger*, more effective, durable, and *cheaper* than any spring ever introduced. Costs are challenged to find a single fault. It is cheaply and easily *applied* by any mechanic to old or new windows. Every lock is made in the most thorough manner, and warranted *perfect*. Descriptive Circulars with Cut, List of Prices sent post paid by on application.

☞ Special Inducements to Agents.

OWNED AND MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE

BOSTON AND MERIDEN MANUFACTURING CO.

134 FEDERAL STREET BOSTON

and 77 Chambers Street, New York.

Jan5 1y

For Sale,

My entire stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes and Furs,

At a bargain as I am about leaving the city.

Any one wishing to go into business will find this a rare opportunity to purchase a good stock of goods in one of the best business locations in the city.

Apply to A. J. CATINAUS

Jan5

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

For four weeks before taking account of Stock at

WOOD'S.

Now is the Time for BARGAINS

Jan 5

Custom Coat Makers WANTED,

Oct 29 At No. 10 Main Street

200 BARRELS

APPLES.

Kennebec Baldwins,
Kennebec Greenings,
New York Pippins,
Pound Sweets

For sale by A. J. & H. C. BOYD

Nov5

Groceries & Provisions.

CIDER VINEGAR
PICKLES
SPICES
CLOTHES PINS
SUGAR
TEA
COFFEE
SOAPS OF ALL KINDS
SALERATUS &c. &c.

Wholesale and Retail as Cheap as the Cheapest.

JOHN S. KIMBALL & SON

Dec 9

Closing Out!

We are closing out full stock of

Painted Blinds,

As it is getting late for them we shall sell them at less than cost. Also, a full line of

Hardware, Paints, and Oils,

VERY LOW

At West Market Square

BUTLER & HAYNES

Oct 26

New Store,- - -New Goods.

Mr. JOHN A. KELLEY,

HAVING leased the Store No. 7 Exchange st (two doors North Penobscot Exchange) I now have to inform his former patrons and the public generally, that he has opened the same with a large and select STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of CLOTHS of the latest styles such as PILOTS, CHINCHILLAS, WHITNEY and MOSCOW BEAVERS, DOESKINS, BROADCLOTHS, &c., which he will sell at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES;

P. S. The Custom Department will be under the immediate supervision of Mr. KELLEY, himself, who will pay strict attention to the cutting.

Men's and Boys' Clothing

J. A. KELLEY

Bangor, Nov. 20th 1868

Preserve Your Cider.

Use Neutral Sulphate of Lime.

BUY IT OF

J. F. Patten & Co.,

Nov 20 No 1 Granite Block Bangor

National House,

Harlow st Bangor, Maine,

A. R. GREENOUGH, - - - - Proprietor

THIS HOUSE is situated in the most business part of the City, and is now open to the travelling community.

The Proprietor hopes by strict and personal attention to receive a liberal share of patronage.

The tables will be furnished with the best the Market affords, and every attention paid to the wants of his guests.

There is attached to this House a good STABLE, with attentive Ostler. Charges Moderate.

A. R. GREENOUGH.

Bangor, Sept 13

I AM NOW READY

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ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE!

SOFAS, Lounges, Chairs, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Venetian Blinds, &c., New Cover Parlor Sets, Repaint Chamber Sets, lay Oil Cloth Carpets, hang Curtains, &c., &c. Also, to construct to order Desks, Bookcases, Apothecaries' Cases, and any other article wanted in this line. Veneering done to order, and warranted to stand a furnace heat.

☞ Prices Reasonable.

HENRY S. BROWN,

158 State Street, (Up Stairs)

Bangor, Nov 15, 1869 3aw3m.

$100 Per Month!

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT for everybody. Call at 100 Main Street, or address, with stamps

R. S. ARCHER & CO,

Dec 27 2aw*w6

Cough Balsam.

We understand the demand for this admirable remedy—WARREN'S COUGH BALSAM—is constantly increasing, and that too without newspaper puffs and false advertising. The people have found out its great excellence for whooping cough and all throat and lung troubles for children or adults. For sale by all Druggists and by the Proprietor,

B. F. BRADBURY, 6 and 8 Smith's Block, and Central Street. Oct8 smStaw

WATERVILLE

Classical Institute,

THE SPRING TERM will begin February 14th. For particulars apply to

J. H. HANSON, Principal.

[illegible]

Whig & Courier.

Daily Established 1834 - - - Weekly 1815.

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☞ All transient Advertising must be paid for in advance.

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"PAPER CREDITS"

Report of the Commissioners on Equalization of War Debts.

The Commissioners appointed to examine and report upon the reimbursement to the towns by the State for municipal war debts, have made their report, the material portion of which we give below.

The Commissioners say:

The number of men for which re-imbursement is awarded is a little less than forty-two thousand. The principal time and labor of the Commission has been expended in determining the proper credit of a minority of this number. Many were claimed by two or more cities or towns, some were not claimed at all, and for a considerable number no credit was found though regularly furnished and paid, and found to have been in the service. To rightly and justly dispose of this minority of the whole number allowed has been the great labor and responsible duty of the Commissioners.

In many instances claim has been made for the allowance of men who were mustered into the United States service as commissioned officers, and proof filed of the payment of bounties to such men. As the Government did not credit commissioned officers upon the quotas of municipalities, until near the close of the war, and then only in the few instances, comparatively, of officers for the new organizations, we have not allowed such names for reimbursement except the class last named.

Another class of names found on the claims of many cities and towns, is that of men who were drafted in the summer of 1863, and paid commutation. Many towns refunded to commuters the 300 dollars paid by each, either by cash at the time or by note to be paid subsequently. And having so assumed the burden of that expenditure, have made claim for re-imbursement. Such claims have been disallowed by us in all cases, as a matter of course.

To the argument persistently urged by some municipal officers that the Government gave the drafted man his election to enter the service for two years or pay $300 and therefore the payment of the money was equivalent to the furnishing of a man we could only make the reply, that the law under which we act provides re-imbursement *"for men furnished."* And though money is a very excellent commodity, and an important material of war, it is not for us to override the language of the law and admit a claim for money paid, where we are only authorized to audit for *"men furnished."*

A very considerable proportion of the claims presented have had upon them a greater or less number of names that may be best classed as "naval commission men." From the commencement of the war in April, 1861, many men enlisted in the naval service from the maritime States, who were enrolled or liable to be enrolled in the city or town of their residence. These men had enlisted without bounty or expectation of bounty. They had not been furnished by any municipality nor credited upon any quota. Early in 1864, with a view to the equalization of quotas between the East and the West, in accordance with an act of Congress, approved February 24, 1864, the Government "directed the credit to municipalities of their citizens, liable to enrollment, who were serving in the navy or marine corps, or had been by due enlistment at any time since the commencement of the war, though deceased or discharged therefrom prior to the passage of said act."

To the State of Maine the General Government assigned a certain number of these men, generally understood to be two thousand five hundred; but whether just this number or a considerably larger number, we are not able to state for reasons which will appear hereafter. To make a proper distribution of these men or names to the municipalities, the War Department appointed a Commission, consisting of the then Governor of Maine, and Major J. W. T. Gardiner, U.S. Army, then Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General of Maine. This Commission sent properly prepared blanks to the municipal officers of all the cities and towns and plantations in the State, requesting and directing the return thereon of the name of every man known to be serving in the navy or marine corps, or who had so served at any time during the war, with the date and place of his enlistment, and the name of the vessel on which he was or had been serving so far as such data could be given. And the quota of each municipality under the then existing call was to be reduced to the extent of the number of names so returned and found to be correct. It will be seen at once that men so returned by municipal officers, though allowed to reduce quotas then called for, were not "furnished on quotas under after July 2, 1862." By the very terms of the law and the order under which the proceedings were had, the names might be of men who had enlisted in 1861, and who had deceased or been discharged long before the names were so gathered up and credited. They had not enlisted on or for any quota, of any city or town—had not been paid any bounty, and if alive, were not expecting any bounty. In section six of the act under which re-imbursement is made, it is expressly provided that "no money or bonds shall be paid to any city, town or plantation, for men, when it is in evidence that said credit was granted by the State as a gratuity for which they have paid no consideration." We could not see that any discretion was left with us whether to allow or disallow these men or names. It seemed to us that both the letter and spirit of the law excluded them.

The foregoing remarks in relation to 'naval commission men' are intended to allude only to those who seem to have been regularly and properly returned to the Naval Commissioners by municipal officers. On many claims presented for our consideration and allowance, we have found names (against which large bounties were set) that we could find no where in the records, until we turned, as a last resort, to the list of men allowed by the Naval Commissioners. Municipal officers, on being informed by us that such names upon their claims could not be allowed, because included in the class of naval commission men, have, in frequent instances, produced receipts from men who were engaged in the filling of quotas, giving the names so claimed as of men furnished for that city or town, and acknowledging the receipt of the same amount of money therefor as set against the names on the claim. For some time we were wholly unable to even imagine the explanation of the matter. The names so claimed we found in the list of those allowed by the Naval Commissioners, and found them no where else. If allowed by the Naval Commissioners then it would follow, or ought to follow, that the men were residents of the city, town or plantation to which they were so allowed, and were returned as such over the signature of the municipal officers for the time being. Why then should they have been purchased by the same municipal officers, at a high price, of some "substitute brokers?" Further investigation, however, brought out the fact that these purchased "naval commission men", were not residents of the towns to which they had been so sold, that the names are strange and not recognized by the present officers of the towns as names of men ever residing in those places. [illegible]

for. We could find no trace of them in the records as in any regiment or company of the land service, nor as enlisted recruits for the navy; but we did find them in the list of names in the proper book, purporting to have been allowed by Naval Commissioners as residents of that city or town claiming them, on the written statement of the officers of that city or town. And yet the present officers of that city or town assured us very postively that no such men were ever known there. In all such cases we struck the names from the claims as disallowed, and waited for further developements. And now in closing our labors we are only prepared to explain the matter in part. It seems that of the twenty-five hundred or more names of naval men allowed by the War Department to the State of Maine, as before stated, a portion—how large a portion we know not—were left unclaimed by any municipality, after the blanks sent out by the Naval Commissioners for that purpose had been returned or after a sufficient time had elapsed for them to have been returned. Of these unclaimed men, it is said that a part were assigned to some small towns and plantations upon whose people the draft, from a peculiar train of circumstances, was bearing with more than common hardship. But even yet a considerable number seem to have been left. How these men or names should have been disposed of, it is no part of our duty to say. One gentleman of some note and prominence in the State has publicly stated that he was permitted by the officials having control of the matter, to sell some eighty or more of these names to various municipalities in order to get re-imbursement for money he had paid out in Washington and in Virginia in bounties to men whom he had induced to enlist or re-enlist and whose names he had forwarded to the Adjutant General here, expecting them to be quoted to certain towns whose quotas he had contracted to fill, but who on his return home, he found had been credited to the places of their residence. He further states, if we have understood him correctly that in every instance where he sold these naval commission men to towns or cities he wrote the names so sold, or caused them to be written, upon one of the printed blanks such as had been sent out by the Naval Commissioners, and had the municipal officers execute it as a return to the Naval Commissioners, thus certifying in their official capacity that the men so bought were residents of their town or city. So far as we have examined the files, we have seen no reason for doubting the substantial correctness of his statement in this respect. But the eight or thereabouts which this gentleman acknowledges to have so sold, by no means account for the many that we have found claimed and bought as we have before stated, and allowed by Naval Commissioners in much the same manner. That any of the men whose names were sold out in Maine as serving or rather having served in the navy, received any of the money paid to the men who assumed to sell their names, is not at all probable.

How many of this class were sold in the way above named, it is not possible for us to state. We can only say that the books show that about three thousand names were allowed by Naval Commissioners. The number for which reimbursement has been claimed may be spoken of as hundreds. And considering what municipal officers had to do to get such names allowed upon their quotas after purchasing them, it may well be supposed that only a portion so obtained have been claimed for reimbursement, especially in cases where the same men were in office then and now.

The Commissioners do not take upon themselves to characterize the proceedings herein described. They assume only to give a statement of the facts as they appeared in the course of their investigations, and leave it for the people of the State to approve or condemn as the facts may seem to warrant.

But there is another and perhaps a still larger class of names for which reimbursement has been claimed and disallowed. Perhaps the well known term "paper credits" will best designate this class. In the latter summer and autumn of 1864, when the army of the Potomac having fought its way from Rapidan to the Appomattox, lay panting and exhausted but vigilant and watchful in front of Petersburg; when the conviction had at last forced home upon the Government and the people that the rebellion could only be subdued by being thoroughly whipped in its entrenched strongholds, and that to do this the army of Freedom must be kept full and strong by constant reinforcements—when the Government was calling loudly for recruits and new regiments, and the gallant men whom we had sent there were writing and calling to us in the brief intervals of almost constant fighting to send help and succor, and when in response to this condition of things, this call of the Government and this appeal of the long enduring soldiers, the whole people of the State were active and anxious to obtain and send forward men, strong, able, brave men, to help in that one grand and final effort that all felt was soon to be made to crush the head of the rebel serpent—just then, in that crisis of the war and of the national life, when the replenishing of the army was a simple question of life and death with the Government, an individual made his appearance at the State Capitol claiming to have come from Washington, and bringing in his pocket a long list of names, many of them quaint and unpronounceable by an American tongue, and others so very common as to be remarkable, all of which he asserted to be the names of men who enlisted in the service of the United States at some time since the commencement of the war, and who had not been credited to the quota of any State or municipality. And these names were offered to the officers and recruiting agents of municipalities who were looking for *men* to fill their quotas and reenforce the depleted army, and offering large bounties for such men. Before quotas could be cancelled by the use of *names* the approval of the proper United States officials must be secured. The office of A. A. Provost Marshal General for Maine was then filled by an honorable gentleman of Maine and an officer of the regular army. To him this remarkable roll was shown and his approval of it solicited. That approval was denied, and probably with some expression of honest indignation. Not very long afterward this officer was ordered to another field of duty and his place supplied by an officer from the Western States. Then again appeared at the State Capital the man with the once rejected list of names. And hence forward it seems there was no official veto upon the filling of quotas of cities and towns with these names. Thus far our statement in relation to these "paper credits" is founded upon the best information we have been able to obtain from inquiries and the collection of many statements voluntarily made to us by persons having more or less means of knowing the facts as they occurred. For the absolute correctness of the statement we do not vouch. That the names were sold by various individuals and firms at an average price of about four hundred and fifty dollars ($450) each, we can very safely state, for they have been claimed for reimbursement, and official certificates showing that they were allowed and receipts for the money paid for them have been presented to substantiate the claims. How the individuals or firms (for it seems to have been a business so extensive and important as to call for the formation of business partnerships) who sold these names became possessed of them, we are wholly unable to say. How much they paid for them is a question of very much more interest to themselves than to the people of Maine. That they had to divide the money received with some other persons or parties is a very safe presumption. That the men whose names were sold and bought—if the name represented men—did not receive any of the money so paid is quite as safe a presumption.

As has been said all claims for reimbursement for this class of names have been disallowed by the Commission. It has been argued to us repeatedly, persistently, and in some cases with considerable feeling, that such names should be allowed because being purchased in good faith by municipal officers, and, generally, were not paid for until the certificate of a United States official was presented, showing that they were allowed on the quota of the municipality for which they were purchased; and that, inasmuch as the names were thus once accepted by the Government through its officials instead of the men that had been called for, the Commissioners should not make questions as to the regularity of that proceeding, but should act upon the presumption that whatever had the sanction of a Government official must have been right and regular.

To this argument our reply has been, and is:

1. It is by no means a matter of course that municipal officers acted in good faith in all cases in the purchase of these names to fill their quotas. On the contrary, we think the presumption is against the good faith of such transactions. They saw no men mustered in—saw none to be mustered in, to answer to the names, and no pretense was made that there were any men here, or coming here to be mustered. Municipal officers knew very well that the recruiting of the army by adding efficient men to its ranks was the object, and the only object of the call for men, and the assignment of quotas. And they knew very well that when they used the money or credit of their city or town (already staggering under a load of debt incurred since the beginning of the war,) to fill its assigned quota, every bounty paid should have added a strong, brave man to the country's defenders. If they did not look at the matter in this light—if they deemed that their duty to their city or town, and to their country, was discharged by simply filling their quota with names, and thus saving their enrolled men from a draft, then we say—

2. These "paper credits" answered the object for which they were purchased—they nominally filled the quota and saved the city or town from a draft, and having been bought for that purpose alone there exists no good reason or argument why the State should not pay out money for them under a law that did not then exist and could not have been contemplated.

3. We remark again that we are only authorized by the law to award reimbursement for men furnished under the call of July 2, 1862, and subsequent calls. If we grant that each of these names or "paper credits" represents a man actually in the service of the United States at some time during the war prior to the date when they were bought as above, still we had no legal authority to award reimbursement for them unless it were first proved to us that they enlisted on or after July 2, 1862. Many towns in making up their claims wrote thereon the names of their soldiers who went to the war in 1861, or the early part of 1862. All such names we struck from the claims as disallowed, although we knew very well that they were the names of brave and patriotic men who rallied unselfishly at the first call of the country for defenders, without bounty or thought of bounty, and had fought the enemy for three long and weary years, or had early given their lives for their country. They were disallowed for reimbursement because their enlistment was prior to July 2, 1862. In no single instance where claim was made for these "paper credit" men, was one item of evidence presented to us going to show the date of their enlistment. Neither upon the claim nor the certificate of the A. A. Provost Marshal General, nor any receipt for money paid for them, was there any statement or hint of the date of their enlistment. For aught that has ever appeared to us they might all have enlisted in 1861. And after refusing to allow reimbursement for the brave men of Maine who enlisted in that year, as we were obliged to do by the terms of the law, we should not be very likely to give the law a strained interpretation for the sake of allowing for these very doubtful names.

We may further remark in passing, that in many if not in most cases, these names were obtained by municipal officers, at a price nearly or about as much below the bounty for which living men could be obtained as the reimbursement would amount to. So that as a mere money transaction, aside from all questions of duty to the Government, the towns that filled their quotas with these names are about as well off as those towns that filled their quotas with own valuable men and citizens, and receive reimbursement therefor under the present act.

4. And finally, viewing the whole matter of these so called "paper credits" in the best light as all the facts that we have been able to obtain, and the best reasoning we have been able to apply to it, it is the honest conviction of the Commissioners that the whole transaction was wrong and iniquitous—a wrong to the Government struggling for its very existence—a wrong to the people of the municipalities whose money was paid away—and a double and cruel wrong to the brave men of the army then lying in the trenches of the Appomattox and the James; and that all who actively participated in it, or passively consented to it have an unpleasant account to settle with their own consciences and self-respect at least, if never with the wronged people and institutions. And the Commissioners can think of no valid reasoning by which they could justify themselves to the people of the State, if they had reenacted and perpetuated the wrong by awarding many thousands of the people's money as reimbursement for the class of names in question.

There is another and smaller class of men that were claimed and disallowed. In the fall of 1862 a considerable number of men were enlisted as recruits for the old regiments in the field. Some of these recruits, on arriving at Augusta, instead of going forward to the regiments for which they had been enlisted, went into the regular army, generally into the 17th U. S. Infantry. All of which was very proper. These men were credited at the time to the municipalities that had furnished them as recruits for Maine regiments, and were not credited as recruits for the regular army. But in 1864 an order was issued by the War Department directing superintendents of the recruiting service for the regular army to make return to the Adjutant Generals of the several States, the names of all men recruited for the regular army after September 3, 1862. Under the operation of this order, of course the names of the men above mentioned were returned to the Adj. Gen. of this State. After the lapse of some eighteen months it is not surprising that the fact was forgotten or overlooked that some of the men so returned by U. S. recruiting offices had once been credited as recruits for Maine regiments. But when we find these men claimed by municipalities as in the regular army they are claimed as having been furnished in 1864 on the quotas then pending, and in all cases as having been paid pretty large bounties. On investigation in such cases it has appeared that the bounties marked against the names were paid to some person or persons who assumed to sell these names to fill the quotas of towns. This fact is one of the mysteries that we have no means of explaining. The soldiers in question received their bounties, State and municipal in the fall of 1862 when they enlisted, and were credited to the towns that furnished them. By what possible right then any man or firm should sell the names to other towns at a price of 400 or 500 dollars each in the season of 1864, we cannot comprehend. To make plain the kind of transaction we are now speaking of, take a case in point. In September, 1862, the town of Waterville, say, enlisted John Smith on his quota, as a recruit for the 7th regiment, paid him a bounty of two hundred dollars, brought him to Augusta, he was mustered, received his State bounty, and was placed to the credit of Waterville as of the 7th regiment. But he was not immediately sent forward, and finally consents to go into the regular army instead, and his enlistment papers are changed to conform to that fact. His service on his enlistment is not in the 7th Maine regiment then, but in the 17th U. S. In 1864, in returning the names of all men enlisted for the regular army since September 3, 1862, John Smith's name is included of course. When the claim of China is presented to us for reimbursement, we find there the name of John Smith, 17th U. S. Infantry, as furnished on the quota of 1864, and paid a bounty of say, $400. Among the vouchers furnished by China to establish its claims is a receipt from A. B., or C. D., acknowledge the receipt of $400 from the Selectmen of China, for furnishing John Smith of the 17th U. S. Infantry on the quota of that town. We institute a careful investigation and find it to be the identical John Smith whom we have allowed to Waterville as a recruit for the 7th Maine regiment in September, 1862, that John Smith has performed but one service, and for that was paid the regular bounties two years before. We can do nothing but strike the name from the claim of China, for we may not reimburse twice for the same service.

Cases like this were not very numerous, but enough of them to have made one man comfortable in money matters, if one man had sold them all; more especially if he also received a State bounty for each man so sold.

We also found upon some claims and credits a considerable number of men in the regular army who enlisted in the summer and fall of 1865, long after the war had closed. The crediting of them may be regarded as a clerical error. We need not add that they were disallowed by us.

Just how many men or names of the several classes above described, have been disallowed for the reasons given, we have not taken time or pains to estimate. How much money was paid to brokers for the three classes—the "naval commission men," the "paper credits," and the regular army men who enlisted in 1862 for Maine regiments, we could not state or ascertain by any expenditure of time and pains, because as we have intimated, there is good reason to believe that some, if not many, municipal officers have omitted such names from their claims. It is safe to

estimate the amount in hundred of thousands of dollars It was evidently a business that yielded large profits. It made poor men, or men of moderate means, suddenly rich We gladly dismiss the unpleasant subject, with the expression of an earnest hope that neither they nor men of like passions and weaknesses shall ever again in our country's history have like opportunity or temptation presented by the recurrence of a similar condition of danger, distraction and sorrow in the State and Nation.

Whig & Courier.

JOHN H. LYNDE, - - PROPRIETOR.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 4, 1870

We trust Mr Wendell Phillips will not leave town without calling upon the editor of the Democrat and settling a little bill for advertising in that excellent medium for intellectual and political information That paper for the current week contains nearly a column-and-a-half "puff" of Mr. Phillips in the usual place of what is known in the profession as a "leader" The shrewdness of the advertisement is worthy of Mr. Phillips himself, and we do not say that it was not written in Boston and sent on in advance, although the strong probability is that it was penned in Central Street under the inspiration of a light of more recent discovery than gas The gist of the compliment is that to Mr Phillips is the country indebted for all the reformations that have taken place in the last decade, among which,—and this is magnified by the distinction of italics—is its declaration (at last) that "the abolition of slavery has been accomplished" To be sure, the Democrat afterwards neutralizes this compliment to Mr Phillips by declaring, also in italics, that "*abolition is a failure*"—attributable to a momentary return to its normal condition of political infirmity—but it still holds on to the ludicrous notion that Mr Phillips has for many years led the country by the nose, and will lead it for many years to come. In spite of the protests of forty millions of people, it sees this hero grasping ruthlessly the nasal organ of America, and despotically drawing it on to other innovations, other glittering displays of advanced civilization. This is a glowing picture, and although we don't exactly agree with it, yet as a puff with a view to a crowded audience, it is first-class. And we repeat Mr Philips should not leave town without settling up the little score which reasonably, if not legally, stands against him for advertising in the Democrat

The effort of Mr. McNeeley,—another staunch Democrat who is anxious lest the nation should be strictly honest,—to have Congress declare that the five-twenties are legally payable in greenbacks, only confirmed the general belief that the Democratic party has only the repudiation string left to play upon The proposition was of course voted down, but every Democrat supported it. When an out-and-out repudiator is exposed by his own pluck in the House, they jump upon him with the greatest alacrity, but when a partially-concealed scheme is divulged for repudiating a *little* of the debt, how unanimously they uphold it! These little scenes are getting frequent enough in the House of Representatives to deserve a regular assignment, and for the benefit of the more honest portion of that party in the country at large, why couldn't Congress allow them a periodical occasion to put the knife to their own throats? We are aware that these displays may injure the credit of the country slightly, but their true character will soon destroy their strength for mischief, and we hope they will keep on poking the national credit with their little knives It amuses them and warns the people against incendiary guides

In speaking of the high prices we have to pay for imported articles, such as tea, coffee and sugar, compared with those of Great Britain, the Democrat blindly strikes out from the shoulder thus:

"Strike the difference between these prices and prices of the same articles in the United States and charge the difference to radical rule and Republican taxation"

Now, we all deplore the high prices in this country arising from the necessities of revenue, but no honest man can ignore the fact that we must pay for that little recreation, the slave-holders' rebellion. We don't often expect the Democrat to give a categorical answer to any square political question but if, it would waive for once its usual cross-eyed manner of viewing subjects of this sort, suppose it tells us whether our extraordinary taxation is not chargeable to some extent to those virtuous Democrats who sought to break up the Government. Had there been no rebellion would these taxes now be necessary? Had there been no slave driving Democracy, would there have been any rebellion? Financial embarrassment, loss of shipping, high taxes not to recall the countless evils of the war, all come back upon the Democracy

Georgia has now fallen into line. On Wednesday her House of Representatives ratified the 14th amendment unanimously, and the 15th by a vote of 53 to 24 The Senate ratified both the 14th and 15th amendments, by a vote of 27 to 10. The last ditch of Democracy seems to be caving in Next to color, which is about washed off the political signboard, repudiation is their best hold with the docile substratum of their party, and they'd better cling to it as a straw. It will inevitably break, but it may let them down with comparative ease

Kentucky is still true to its barbarous instincts On Wednesday its House of Representatives, by a vote of 73 to 15, laid on the table a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committe to inquire into the propriety of repealing all laws prohibiting negroes testifying against whites The repudiation ideas of Mr Golladay are a legitimate fruit of such a people as can legislate away human rights as easily as they can make their commercial prosperity dependent upon the success of the whiskey ring

Congress is "going for" Utah in a style that will be apt to make polygamy retract, judging from our report this morning. It cannot too soon act upon this line for the good of the country, and the people will hail with delight the wiping off of that dirty spot on our National Union.

The people of Washington held a large meeting on Wednesday night, at which the consolidation of that city and Georgetown was earnestly favored. They ask that they be allowed a delegate in Congress elected by the people, and that Congress take the subject into immediate consideration.

A Key West dispatch states that the duel between Castanon and Reyes, editor of El Republicano, did not take place because the authorities interfered. Another Cuban challenged Castanon, but the latter would not accept. The Cuban then insulted Castanon, who fired and shot at him. In returning the fire Castanon was killed. Another Cuban and a Spaniard who were present, [illegible] and were both slightly wounded. All remains quiet.

The notorious "Reddy the Blacksmith" got into a quarrel in Florence's saloon, corner of Broadway and Houston Sts., on Wednesday evening [illegible]

The facts seem to justify Mr Logan in introducing an inquiry into the House as to why Cuba is not an established belligerent power. We have now another account of the march of the Spanish General Puello Havana letters of the 29th ult, brought by the steamer Eagle at New York, Wednesday night, contain details of the disastrous defeat of the Spanish troops under that General The Spaniards left Nuevitas Dec 25th, numbering about 3000 men splendidly armed and equipped On the first of January they encountered an entrenchment across the road, which they attacked, but were met by a fire which created great demoralization A negro gave information to Puello relative to the position of the Cubans which enabled him to save his men to a great extent The Cubans retreated from this entrenchment to another which was attacked but the assailants were likewise met with a terrible fire of musketry and cannon killing and wounding between 300 and 400 Spaniards, including Puello and other officers Out of 17 officers in one Regiment only three were unhurt The Spaniards say that they took the place but on the following day fell back and remained fifteen days resting, taking care of the wounded and otherwise recruiting from the effects of the fight Thence the retrograde march commenced necessarily the slowest as the wounded had to be carried with the column, which was fired upon at every step The positions for the night had to be selected and partially entrenched with much time and labor, and they did not reach Nuevitas until the 24th of January The men were in a very dispirited and broken down condition —The Spanish officers and soldiers speak in the highest terms of the gallantry of the insurgents, whose fighting qualities astonished many who had ben led to believe them a set of arrant cowards Nothing is known of the loss by the patriots General Jordan was in command of the Cubans It is believed that Jordan's main force, after defeating Puello moved to Majosi to reinforce the Cubans there against the Spanish column of 6000 under Gozeneche Nothing has been heard of Gozeneche since he left for Majosi on the 10th ult., and it is believed that he will fare the same as Puello The steamer from Nuevitas brought about 200 wounded Spaniards to Havana. The steamer reported captured off Nuevitas, had no cargo on board She has been out some thirty days from New York and had only three men on board It is reported that another expedition had landed in the Bay of Maeguri

WASHINGTON NEWS

WASHINGTON Feb 2

PAYMENT OF DEBTS IN GOLD

The forthcoming decision of the Supreme Court, on cases in which gold was tendered instead of greenbacks on contracts made before the passage of the legal tender act of 1862 but not settled until afterwards, will carefully avoid the question of the constitutionality of the act itself The decision will simply be that all contracts made previous to the passage of the act, no matter when they were payable, call for payment in gold

BINCKLEY AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

Government has assumed the defense of ex Commissioner Rollins in the libel suit brought against him by Mr Binckley, because it is a case involving a national officer for the discharge of his duty. The Internal Revenue Bureau has asked the District Attorney of Maryland to appear for the Government and the case has been taken out of the Baltimore City Court into the United States Court

ESTIMATES FOR THE NAVY TO BE CUT DOWN

The House Appropriation Committee is considering the estimates of the Navy Department. The Committee will cut them down considerably, not believing so much naval work to be necessary as is now going on The members are to hold a conference with Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter to-morrow morning to hear what causes have led to such an exhaustion of funds as necessitates the recent sweeping discharge of workmen from the navy yards The bill authorizing a transfer of money from one bureau to another will be taken up and reported in some form during the day.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE

The House Committee on the cause of the reduction of American tonnage is endeavoring to agree upon some plan which will be generally acceptable It was at first proposed to grant drawbacks on the materials and in the construction of all iron and wooden vessels of over two hundred and fifty tons burden but this is warmly objected to by members of the committee and of the House on the ground that there should be no discrimination between vessels built for foreign trade and those built for the coasting trade,

LATEST NEWS IN BRIEF

The Customs receipts last week were $3 705,766

The Board of Education of New York have asked for $2,366 000, for the current expense of the year 1870

The New Mexico Legislature has adopted a State Constitution which will be submitted to a popular vote on the first Monday in October.

Miss Matilda Whitman an actress who was accidentally burned at Park Theatre Brooklyn, a few days ago, died from her injuries on Wednesday

A dispatch from Egypt says that it has been fairly demonstrated that vessels drawing no more than 17½ feet of water are able to pass through the Suez Canal with safety

Seventeen hundred barrels of whiskey belonging to G A Fellows, were, by order of Collector Bailey, turned over on Wednesday to the District Attorney of New York

Governor Warmouth of Louisiana has appointed James Graham as State Auditor vice Wickliff, who was suspended in consequence of articles of impeachment being brought against him

Governor Senter on Wednesday transmitted to the Legislature a special message relative to the recent murders in Tennessee by mobs, and asking for additional power of law to bring the offenders to justice

The Currency bill which passed the Senate Wednesday was much discussed in financial circles in New York although it failed to exert any influence on the course of speculation in Wall Street.

The Grand Jury of New Orleans have found true bills against Perry Fuller the late Johnson Collector and two associates of five affidavits have been made, charging them with a conspiracy to defraud the Government of revenue

The funeral in Havana of Mr Castanon, the assassinated editor, took place Wednesday. The procession which followed the remains to the grave occupied two hours in passing a given point, and is considered the largest of the kind ever seen in Havana.

The Constitutional Convention in Tennessee has adopted and sent to the Legislature a resolution asking the postponement of the County elections until the fourth Saturday in March, in order that the amended Constitution may be submitted to the people at the same time

At Mazatlan, Cuba, the volunteers excited by the Castanon affair, assembled in the square in front of the Governor's palace and called for Acevedo and Hernandez, who were imprisoned for having arms in their houses —The volunteers made loud threats and fired their muskets in the air The Governor finally refused to deliver up the prisoners. The volunteers lingered in the Plaza until morning, when they dispersed without further mischief.

Secretary Boutwell makes a better show in the reduction of the debt during January than was anticipated. The estimates were a million and a half to two millions. The official statement shows it to be very nearly four millions. The [illegible] bonds and interest amounted to over ninety-seven millions before the close of the month.

A son of [illegible] [illegible]

EUROPEAN LETTERS

BY DR. B. F. TEFFT

The Black District.

To the Editor of the Whig and Courier

Here I am, at the Victoria Hotel, in the town of Sheffield, which may be considered the capital of what is known in England as the Black District, and it is so named because of the immense clouds of smoke, from ten thousand chimneys, and the fact that every foot of earth hereabouts is part of the unmeasured coal region which constitutes the peculiarity of this large portion of the kingdom

You will observe that I speak of Sheffield as a town and not a city for though containing a population of over two hundred and forty thousand it is not marked as a city in the English calendar A city, in England, is not simply a very large place, with an incorporation and a domestic government, but it must be also the residence of an English Bishop This way of making cities came down from the Catholic period of the history of England when the church held the supremacy over the civil power and made itself the basis of the social and national organization When the Catholic was reformed into the English church there was no change effected in this theory of the social state The nation ceased to be Romish but continued to be Ecclesiastical, and so those places known as cities under the Roman period remained cities after the connection had been broken off between Rome and England London a place of over three millions of souls is the residence of a bishop whose cathedral is the renowned St Paul's then there is little Canterbury not far from London which is also a city because it is the residence of the English archbishops and then between London and Sheffield lies the st [illegible] Peterborough a place not half as large as Bangor which is known as a city in the county because it has a cathedral and a bishop though it has the appearance of being only a straggling built and straggling village But here Sheffield a place as large as Cincinnati and more than ten times the size of Bangor which is not and never can be a city though it should become as large as London until the present system of the social structure shall be abolished Toward this consummation however England is rapidly approaching For the work of abolishing the church establishment in Ireland is only the entering wedge to the same result on the soil of England the call for a total separation between church and State is growing every day louder and more imperious and when the day of separation comes then will come the elevation of these non Episcopal towns such as Sheffield, Birmingham, Leeds and Liverpool, into the importance and dignity of cities

The growth of this town of Sheffield is regarded here as one of the wonders of modern history In the early times of England it was known as the Liberty of Hallamshire Its present name is of quite recent date The town in many particulars resembles our own Pittsburg, which is sometimes styled the American Sheffield and that very justly for Pittsburg is situated at the confluence of two rivers the Allegheny and the Monongahela and this town stands at the junction of two rivers the Don and the Sheaf which constitute the water power of the place and neighborhood Pittsburg is the center of the American coal region Sheffield is the center of the English coal region The industry of Pittsburg is confined almost entirely to the manufacture of steel and iron and the article of commerce in which iron and steel are the principal ingredients But here comes in a difference between the two places Pittsburg supplies its own iron as well as the coal to work it while Sheffield depends mainly on Sweden for this material But nature has made a singular provision for the supply of this Sheffield industry in locating its vast English coal region near the center point in the narrowest part of England about midway between Liverpool and Hull far from the latter it is but a day's voyage by steam to the nearest point of the iron region of Scandinavia and half a day's trip by rail to Liverpool the point of shipment of all her manufactured products to every quarter of the globe

But how about the growth of this town of Sheffield? I will tell you—In 1801 it had 31 000 people 1811 38 000 in 1821, 42,000, in 1831 60 000 in 1841 68,000 in 1851, 84,000 in 1861 88,000, at the present time, inclusive of all its suburbs 240 000 This is certainly a rapid growth for an old place in so old and slow a country as Great Britain

You will obtain another idea of the ecclesiastical system of England by looking at this town in that relation Here then is Sheffield with its two hundred and forty thousand souls all of whom are included in one parish which, of course is a part of the diocese of the archbishop of York as the town is situated in York County The archbishop is supposed to preach one sermon per annum in this parish church but in reality he is seen here not more than two or three times during his life and then he does not always preach The minister of the parish holds morning and evening service here on Sundays but his services do not necessarily include a sermon and this, I am told, is not so frequent as the inhabitants desire But in addition to this one parish church there have been added since 1846 twenty five curacies in each of which a poor man known as a curate, and who is entirely under the immediate control of the parish minister does what he can and will to enlighten or prompt the people in religious matters The minister is richly paid but does next to nothing for the people The curates are poorly paid, just enough to keep them from starvation, but do all or nearly all the work of the great parish Both together however leave so much of their true work undone that other religious denominations have had to take it up and perform it for them

In this town, for example, there is one Quaker meeting house and society, two Unitarian nine Congregational, and fourteen Methodist the latter standing next to the Episcopal for numbers and influence, and far ahead of them for labor All these churches and chapels are now before me, for Sheffield, like Pittsburg, is built along the banks of its two rivers, the streets running up to the tops of the hills and highlands in the immediate neighborhood. But the Presbyterians have a chapel, the Baptists have no less than three and the Roman Catholics have also three and a very flourishing convent. All of these I cannot see from where I write, nor can I distinguish all the others, but I can see where they are, while many of them are in plain view Here there is an old manufacturing town over which the church of England once had undisputed sway, this sway was supported by public opinion and the laws of the land, but so poorly did this great power perform its high duty to the people, that they have now pretty nearly turned their backs upon it, and the consequence is, that the twenty-six places of public worship still kept open by the English church, are in general very thinly attended, while the thirty-four places held by the non-Episcopal denominations are generally full, and oftentimes crowded to excess. The sun has certainly gone down on the church of England. There may come another morning, but it will be only upon the dissolution of its dependency on the British crown. It must derive its new life, its rejuvenation, from the British people!

In England, as the world knows, but small provision has been made for the secular education of the people. The higher education, including all [illegible] and professional departments, is abundantly [illegible]. The [illegible]

governing and the governed, the governing class are the nobility and gentry, the governed, the majority of the population, who have to make their living by their ingenuity or labor. The governing class needs to be educated to fit them to hold their supremacy The governed needed only to know how to serve their born superiors, and thus to obtain their subsistence This was the old theory of life, of the social state in England By degrees, however, the governed classes have been getting one advantage after another over the governing class — It has been a work of centuries The struggle forms the staple of the domestic history of Great Britain for past ages The last victory was the recent liberal law known in England as household suffrage In the beginning the people had no rights They were governed by the King in council and when the ruling monarch was compelled to call the representatives of the people to his side in the lower branch of the national legislature they had no voice in the legislation They could only petition the King for an abatement of their grievances But by cutting off one King's head by proclaiming a republic, and a few other similar steps, the people gained the right of legislation for themselves in conjunction with the House of Lords and now since the days of Bright and Gladstone, their House can legislate *without* their conjunction They have all the power The British people now rule the Kingdom The House of the nobility is a mere dead carcass, and it is suffered to exist only on the condition of its future good behavior

The English citizen therefore, has at last raised himself to power The King or Queen and nobility, are legislative nobodies Universal suffrage is the thing next to come and with it as the next immediate consequence universal education

Popular education in fact is the question now most prominently of all questions before the public mind in England Meetings are being held in every direction in relation to the subject Last week, Professor Fawcett one of the ablest of the learned men of Cambridge addressed a large gathering of the people of that city in behalf of universal education and he took the ground that education must be given to women and not to the male members of society only One of the representatives to Parliament from this town is to speak here to-morrow evening on the same general subject The whole country indeed is thoroughly roused to the twin ideas of universal suffrage and universal education for the people here plainly see that the two must come too, then in order to the best good to the whole country for to give the ballot to the ignorant is to put a dagger into the hands of a child and to keep the ballot from an educated man is only to multiply discontent among a very powerful class of citizens

The present state of education in England may be seen in its condition here in Sheffield There is no free school system as in the United States the schools are all based for what are called foundations In other words inasmuch as the English people cannot see how anything can get along without connecting it with their ecclesiastical establishment inasmuch as their government is based as we have seen upon the organization of their Church so by the same impulse, the first of the popular schools were established and settled upon the same foundation Whenever a distinguished man arose who took an interest in popular education he granted a certain sum for the founding of a school to which he prescribed the conditions of admittance It was not to be a school for everybody in its neighborhood but only for certain classes perhaps for the descendants of certain families At another time Parliament would endow a school for a particular purpose or for a particular class of persons All these schools whatever else they taught must teach religion and as the religion of the country was that of the Church of England so this was the religion to be inculcated The earliest schools in Sheffield therefore were these Church of England schools where the creed of that denomination is taught as carefully as are taught the alphabet and grammar and the different branches of mathematics

All this seemed well enough so long as the population of England or of any particular place belonged to the English Church But as you now see, in this letter a large majority of the population no longer believe the creed or follow the forms of the Church of England and consequently they do not wish to have their children educated in that style of belief and worship As little would the denomination of dissenters desire to have its children educated in the doctrines of another dissenting denomination The consequence is each denomination has been compelled to erect and support its own schools each one has schools of the several grades from the infant school to the university, where all its childrenn can go for an education and the essential part of this education is the creed of the denomination by which the particular school was founded In this way, Sheffield is covered with these denominational schools in which the Methodists next to the Church of England take the lead

But everybody sees the inadequacy of this system They need schools where no denomination has founded or will soon found them. They want universal education, the question is how they can obtain them and the difficult part of this question is this matter of religion Now we, in the United States, have cut the knot and removed the difficulty and I am going, to show the people here how they can also get over it perfectly and forever Having been invited to address one of the learned societies of London on the subject, I have thought out the matter, and propose to give them the following advice

I Make a complete and final separation between Church and State

II Make a complete and final separation between the ideas of religion and of education, the one to be considered ecclesiastical the other secular

III Let the religious education be the work of the clergy, in their churches and of the parents at home, or in Sabbath Schools, as in the United States,

IV Let the secular education be the work of the day schools, done by their several teachers, under the eyes of guardians and parents, the teacher being forbidden to teach anything denominational,

V. Then District the Kingdom, setting apart a certain sum per scholar in each district to be paid by government, and calling on tax payers for the balance, making every school free to all

Such is my programme It would not be tolerated if presented by an Englishman It will be treated with forbearance when offered by an American, for they know that we are ahead of them in what we call education that is, what we call secular education, but they are bound to listen to it anyhow and you know I am apt to say exactly what I think, whenever I say anything, without much regard for the sore toes that may be squeezed in the operation All reforms are brought about, all real good accomplished, by this process of pinching people's toes!

But while I am writing, the smoke of this vast conglomeration of tall chimneys is going up, as it is likely to go up forever From one window we have counted over one hundred of these lofty cones, each one as high as Bunker Hill Monument, and some seem to be much more lofty. There must be several hundred of these chimneys, and when they are at work, as they are on every day but Sundays, they throw up such columns of [illegible] the dense cloud of [illegible] several of the [illegible]

iron and steel works The most eminent of them all are Camell and Company, Naylor and Company, and Brown and Company, the latter gentleman having been *knighted* under the title of Sir John Brown, for having done a leading part in covering the town with almost a perpetual *night* Such enterprise with us as has been requisite to build up one establishment like that of our friend and fellow citizen, Mr Egery, is worthy of all commendation But our country is new and there has not been time as yet for such magnificent concerns as are before us here in Sheffield Look, for example, into these works of Camell and Company which cover fifty-six acres with solid blocks of shops as big as churches, whose scores of hollow steeples are perpetually belching forth their masses of dense black smoke to the very heavens These works of Mr Camell employ three thousand and four hundred men and feed about twelve thousand persons and they turn out over 100 000 tons of steel per annum and more than 25,000 tons of iron which they send to every nation on the globe And yet Mr Camell, as he told me yesterday (Jan 8 1870) was but sixty years of age that day and what is more remarkable this works are entirely his own creation though he came here just forty years ago not worth a shilling

Such a man I could but mark carefully as I looked upon him with astonishment He is a person of about five feet six inches not corpulent but rotund, with a small head low forehead, but keen sparkling eyes He gave me his *carte de visite* as a token of his kindness His leading qualities I should set down after frequent conversations with him to be far-sightedness in laying plans caution in adopting them, and uncommon gentleness in their execution and of his mistaken [illegible] I should be in danger of mistaking him for a man of [illegible] He is conscious of his success he talks with great ease and sprightliness and his conversation is one perpetual flow of wit humor jollity and good cheer But I could [illegible] amidst all his [illegible] [illegible] business He told me that he knew what every one of his thirty four hundred men was doing at any hour of the day [illegible] He told [illegible] only [illegible] quick word [illegible] his [illegible] now and then, is [illegible] will [illegible] immediately any man that is [illegible] out of place But [illegible] [illegible] Every [illegible] know [illegible] [illegible] He seems to [illegible] eagle, [illegible] [illegible] Never shall I forget the [illegible] a profound [illegible] He says our tariff [illegible] excludes his steel from the United States But [illegible] He was [illegible] from the war of the rebellion He is just [illegible] that we must have a large revenue [illegible] our debt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] manufactures [illegible] what you will [illegible] the harness on Glorious old man" I wish America [illegible] But we can remember him and honor him in our hearts and I shall always keep in mind that on his sixtieth birth day he left the festivities of his home to come and witness some of Mr Siemens's experiments in making steel He told me that this were so [illegible] that he could not keep away

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL

In view of the probable early ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment a call has been issued for a convention of the colored men of Kentucky to be held in Frankfort on Wednesday, 23d inst

There is a weekly little paper in North Carolina to wit the Hillsboro Recorder which in the exuberance of its enthusiasm exclaims "Peabody in Heaven cannot be honored by a greater power in mortal than to mould [illegible] earth

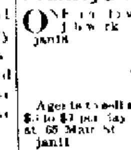
George B Senter formerly a brilliant politician of Western Ohio died at Cleveland a few days ago His later years were rendered useless by intemperance On his death bed he gathered his loon companions about him and gave them a lecture they will [illegible]

The Fifteenth Amendment declares that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race color or previous condition of servitude and a genius of the right of an obscure Kentucky paper claims the Legislature of that State enact a law providing that no person shall be elector in the Commonwealth who is not [illegible] or kinky hair on his scalp and that any person who shaves or otherwise removes the wool or hair from his head so as to deceive the judges of election shall be indicted and punished as provided by law for fraudulent voting

Special Notices.

Bible Lost

A LADY [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] finder [illegible] at this office jan 11



CALL AND SEE

WONG AH SEE

The Young China [illegible] honestly [illegible] at the CHINA TEA STORE [illegible] Choice Teas and Pure Coffees

jan29

Journeymen Printers Wanted.

ONE [illegible] [illegible] job work Apply at this office

jan18

Wanted.

Agents to sell something new Agents make from $5 to $7 per day Call and examine for yourselves at 65 Main St GEO W BOND

jan11

85 CENTS.

GEO A CLARKS

BEST

SPOOL COTTON,

In Nos. 40, 50 and 60,

For a few days

At 85 cents per dozen

STONE & DAGGETT

No. 6 Main Street

jan10

For Sale.

1 Chestnut Marble Top Chamber Sett 1 Walnut Parlor Sett Lounge Bedstead Tables Chairs &c for sale cheap as the subscriber is about to leave the city Apply at Dwelley & Co s Store H M DWELLEY

jan17

Wanted.

WANTED—a Purchaser for our Millinery and Fancy Goods Stock, which is well reduced and in the best of order Established business of twelve years. No better stand in Bangor The best of reasons given for selling.

DWELLEY & CO,
No. 6 Main Street,
Under the Hatch House

jan17

Special Notice

To the Ladies of Bangor and Vicinity.

We have in our employ a

SKILFUL AND PRACTICAL FURRIER,

and are prepared to do all kinds of FUR WORK, in the most thorough and workmanlike manner

Ladies' old Furs made over at a small expense. Also, new goods of every description made to order.

[illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS

—TO—

CALIFORNIA,

AND ALL POINTS WEST,

Less than by any other route from Maine,

VIA THE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY,

OR VIA BOSTON, NEW YORK CENTRAL, BUFFALO and DETROIT

Sleeping Cars on all night trains, which can be secured by applying to Grand Trunk Agents in New England, or at the Company's Office No 22 West Market Square Bangor

WM FLOWERS, Eastern Agent.

Great Reduction of Fares

TO CALIFORNIA AND ALL POINTS

WEST and SOUTH,

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BOSTON NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG,
ALBANY BUFFALO,
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DUNKIRK, SALAMANCA,
CLEVELAND, DETROIT, &c.

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Also Agent for PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for California China and Japan

TICKETS TO AND FROM

England, Ireland, and Scotland.

STERLING EXCHANGE payable at sight, [illegible] nov1 sn d&w

THE SAFE

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CENTRAL ST - - - BANGOR

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Interest allowed from the date of deposit at the rate of Government rate of

7-30 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

No deposits received for a less sum than $50 Office hours from 9 A M, to 6 P M

d&w

City of Bangor.

The regular meeting of the Joint Standing Committee on Accounts and Claims, will be holden at the Aldermen's Room, City Hall on the FIRST MONDAY of each month at 3 o'clock P M

A. S WILD, Chairman.

Bangor April 23, 1869 sn

Mrs. Jewell

Will take a few pupils on the Piano at her residence 134 Essex Street

[illegible] in the latest approved [illegible] dec4 sn

New Style of Photograph.

[Patent Applied for]

S. W. SAWYER

Has invented an enamel which does not mark, scratch or rub off, neither will water or acid dissolve it Said enamel brings out all the middle tints or very fine shadows and imparts to the Photograph a beautiful finish which has never before been produced by any process Photographs treated with this [illegible] permanent, for the picture is [illegible] protected from air or dampness, and never [illegible] anything that gave so beautiful [illegible] before

sn

DR. JEWELL,

Has removed his office to

No 21 Harlow Block Harlow Street

Residence—No 134 Essex Street dec9 sn

Pianos Tuned.

MR. HOOPER

has left the city and will return about the second week of February, Orders during his absence left at CHAS HALL'S and G W MERRILL'S will be attended to on his return

Personal attention given to the *selection* of Pianos from the different factories at reduced prices Purchasers will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of his services. dec17

Sewing Machine Depot.

SINGER,
WHEELER & WILSON,
GROVER & BAKER,
ELLIPTIC,
and all other STANDARD
SEWING MACHINES, for sale by
CHARLES HALL,
24 Main Street

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS 7¼ octave Piano forte, entirely new, and WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR, by the celebrated manufacturers HALLET, DAVIS & Co of Boston, for sale by the subscriber

P S DAVENPORT

Court Hall Dec 1 1869 spif

J M BLAISDELL,

Homœopathic

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

44 MAIN STREET,

BANGOR, MAINE

DR. BLAISDELL, in connection with his general practice, particularly solicits CHRONIC DISEASES, especially the cases which have failed to be benefitted by the ordinary treatment as, by a thorough application of the new "Law of Cure" most of such patients can be speedily, safely and effectual ly cured

Consultations at the office from 8 to 9 A M and from 2 to 4 and 7 to 9 P M

Peabody Medical Institute.

No 4 Bulfinch Street,

(Opposite Revere House) BOSTON

THE Trustees of this Institution take pleasure in announcing that they have secured the services of the eminent and well known Dr A H HAYES late Surgeon U S Army, Vice President of Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, &c

This Institution now publishes the popular medical book entitled "*The Science of Life, or Self Preservation*" written by Dr Hayes It treats upon the Errors of Youth, Premature Decline of Manhood Seminal Weakness, and all Diseases and Abuses of the Generative Organs Thirty thousand copies sold the last year It is indeed a book for every man—young men in particular Price only $1 00

This Institute has just published the most perfect treatise of the kind ever offered the public entitled *Sexual Physiology of Woman and her Diseases*, profusely illustrated with the very best engravings This book is also from the pen of Dr Hayes —Among the various chapters may be mentioned, The Mystery of Life—Beautiful offspring,—Beauty, its value to woman,—Marriage,—General Hygiene of Woman, —Puberty,—Change of life,—Excesses of the Married —Prevention to conception, &c In beautiful French cloth $2 00, Turkey Morocco, full gilt, $3 50 Either of these books are sent by mail, securely sealed postage paid on receipt of price

The *Peabody Journal of Health* a first class paper in every respect—8 pages, 32 columns,—published on the first of February, and every month during the year Subscription price per year only 50 cents Specimen copies sent free to any address on application to the Peabody Medical Institute

Albert H Hayes M D, Resident and consulting Physician

N B Dr H may be consulted in strictest confidence on all diseases requiring skill, secrecy and experience *Inviolable Secrecy and certain Relief*

Jan 29th 1869 may16 sndawly

Health's Best Defence.

"In weak estate herbs," says St Paul so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants was appreciated In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown The herbal medicines were mere infusions

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonic, aperient and antibillious roots barks and plants, with an active stimulant, and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system The crowning triumph of this effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters Never before had a perfectly pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its introduction, has this great restorative been equalled It is taken at all seasons, in all climes, as the most potent safe-guard against epidemics as a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility or bowel disease; as a remedy for intermittent and other malarious fevers, as an appetizer, as a [illegible] for dyspepsia, as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood depurent; as a nervine; as a cure for bilious affections [illegible]

Consumption.

The Three Remedies, "SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP" for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and every form of Consumption The peculiar action of this medicine ripens the ulcers in the lungs, promote the discharge of the corrupt matter by expectoration, purifies the blood, and thus cures Consumption, when every other remedy fails

"SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC," for the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and all diseases arising from debility. This tonic invigorates the digestive organs, supplies the place of the gastric juice when that is deficient, and then enables the patient to digest the most nutritious food It is a sovereign remedy for all cases of indigestion

"SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS," one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered, being a vegetable substitute for calomel and having all the useful properties ascribed to the mineral, without producing any of its injurious effects

To these three medicines Dr J H Schenck, of Philadelphia owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of Pulmonic Consumption The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter, discharges it, and purifies the blood The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, remove all obstructions therefrom, give the organs a healthy tone, and cures Liver Complaint which is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption The Sea-weed Tonic invigorates the powers of the stomach, and by strengthening the digestion and bringing it to a normal, and healthy condition improves the quality of the blood, by which means the formation of ulcers or tubercles in the lungs becomes impossible The combined action of these medicines as thus explained will cure every case of Consumption, if the remedies are used in time and the use of them is persevered in sufficiently to bring the case to a favorable termination

Dr Schenck's Almanac, containing a full treatise on the various forms of disease, his mode of treatment, and general directions how to use his medicine, can be had gratis or sent by mail by addressing his Principal Office, No 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia Pa

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea-Weed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box For sale by all druggists and dealers

J H SCHENCK, M. D.

Jan7ly sn dec4

New Method of Extracting Teeth Without Pain.

DR. L. T. WASGATT,

Surgeon Dentist,

Has purchased an apparatus for producing local anæsthesia by the vapor of ether, invented by the celebrated Dr B W RICHARDSON of London

By using this instrument the patient gets rid of the dread of testing ether, for the spray is only applied to the teeth and gums, and does not affect the patient in the least Dr WASGATT has been using the ether spray for the past few weeks with marked success extracting six to eight teeth at one sitting and his patients say they never will take ether when they can get the ether spray applied to the gums

Dentistry in all its branches done in the most workmanlike manner at his office No 2½ Kendus Keag Bridge Bangor, Maine nov17 sn

The Connecticut Mutual

Life Insurance Company.

The Largest and Wealthiest Office in this Country

B. PLUMMER & SONS,

General Agents

For Maine and the British Provinces

Jan27

MARRIED.

In Worcester Mass Jan 24th, by Rev C N Smith, Mr William A Gray of Brewer to Miss Adelle D Davis of Nashua, N H

In Winn Jan 24th, by B F Donald Esq Mr Timothy Welch to Miss Sophia Shaw, both of Winn

DIED.

In Galesburg Ill Jan [illegible], Capt Willard Wheeler formerly of Hampden, aged about 6? years

Wood, Wood.

1000 CORDS OF DRY SLAB WOOD for sale by the car load or single cord at the corner of Union and Broad Streets

feb1 1w* CHAS DOLAN

2000 Yards

Remnants

OF

SEAMLESS SHEETINGS,

Just received,

In Lengths Right for Sheets—No Waste

Also a large lot of

HILL REMNANTS

CHEAP.

E. C. NICHOLS & CO.

feb3

REMOVAL.

FOGG & BRIDGES

Have removed their stock of

HARDWARE

TO THEIR

NEW STORE,

on the old Stand

41 West Market Square

Where they will be happy to wait upon their friends and patrons

FOGG & BRIDGES.

Bangor, Feb 2 1870 d&w

Watch Lost

MONDAY AFTERNOON, ON THE EAST SIDE of the Stream, a small open faced Silver Watch with a piece of gutta percha chain Suitable reward will be given if left at this office

feb 2—3t

Not Copied.

50 Dozen All Linen Handkerchiefs,

Just received—75 cents per dozen

Shirt Fronts & Linen Bosoms.

New invoice of those at very low rates

Black Alpacas,

Black Alpacas.

New lots just opened, from 28 cents to $1 25 per yd

Call and look at them before buying

Cottons, Prints, Repps, &c.

New Goods, coming in daily, comprising new styles

Prints, Dress Goods and Domestic Goods,

All of which we can SHOW as advertised, and which we will SELL AS LOW as any other house in the city Call on

Stone & Brown,

WHY?

Because they trade on the Square—No. 18

feb1

Vol. 99 Mass Reports.

FOR SALE BY D BUGBEE & CO.

feb1

300 Tons

FRESH GROUND PLASTER

Bradley's X L Superphosphate of Lime

Hutchins' Improved Fumigators,

For destruction of Ticks on Sheep

—ALSO—

Norway and Aroostook Oats for Seed

For sale at LOWEST MARKET PRICE, at

WILSON & PRESCOTT'S

NO. 20 BROAD ST, BANGOR

jan26 d1w&w2m

E. M. C. Seminary.

THE SPRING TERM, of eleven weeks,

Will begin on

MONDAY, February 21,

Under a full and competent Board of Instruction.

Tuition—Common English,	$4 00
Higher English and Languages,	5 00
Music,	10 00

For further particulars, inquire of the Principal,

MELVIN F. AREY, B. A.,

jan22 4dwtwd Bucksport, Me.

Auction Sales.

E. B. PATTEN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER

No. 37 MERCANTILE SQUARE

Special attention given to the sale of Real Estate at Private or Public Sale [illegible] Houses Farms, or other Property for Sale [illegible] invited to register a description of [illegible]

R S PRESCOTT

REAL ESTATE BROKER

Commission Merchant, Auctioneer

AND

GENERAL APPRAISER

No. 12, - - - Central Street

J. B. FOSTER

General Commission Merchant

AND

AUCTIONEER

OFFICE, M. M. M Insurance Office

28 West Market Square

Machinists Wanted.

THREE OR FOUR FIRST CLASS MACHINISTS accustomed to heavy Mill Engine work

HINCKLEY & EGERY IRON CO

Corner Oak and Washington Sts

Bangor, Feb 1 1870 1w

Valentines

AT WHOLESALE, by D BUGBEE & CO

feb1

RICHARDSON'S NEW

METHOD

For the Pianoforte.

Excelling in popularity all instruction books for the Piano There is hardly a [illegible] continuing a pianoforte without this [illegible] Annual sale 25000 and the demand [illegible] Published with both American and Foreign fingering in separate editions

Price $3,75 Sent post paid on receipt of price

O DITSON & CO
277 Washington Street
C H DITSON & CO
711 Broadway New York

Mch 4 d&wly

FLOUR & GROCERIES.

BRAGG & WESCOTT

Have taken the Store

No 2 Broad St opposite Wood Bishop & Co

and have just received an entire new and fresh stock

Flour, Tea, Molasses,

And General Groceries, [illegible] at the lowest prices, and for sale low for cash

WARREN A BRAGG
WILLIAM T C WESCOTT

jan18

MILLINERY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS

THE subscribers are going out of business offer their stock for sale at retail or to a purchaser for the lot

Come and See our Prices

This is the first chance to get

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

For the [illegible]

COME AND SEE, COME AND SEE

The Goods must be Sold

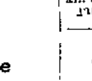
This is no cry to get trade, but a genuine S[ale]

All persons that have bills against us will present them this month, and persons owing us must settle

DWELLEY & CO.

jan17

HORSE FOR SALE



The undersigned has a nice horse he desires to sell Said Horse is [illegible] years old the coming spring weighs [illegible] over 1000 pounds a good driver [illegible] be safely driven by ladies [illegible] kind and gentle I. H EATON

jan28 1w*

Arnold's Express.

LEAVES Bangor DAILY per E & N A and B & P Railroads, at 4 45 P M for Oldtown, Alton, Lagrange, Milo, Brownville, K I Works, Dover and Foxcroft

RETURNING—Leaves above towns arriving at Bangor at 10 A M

Passengers can obtain through tickets [illegible] ville and K I Works at the E & N A Depot at Bangor and Oldtown

All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention

Bangor office at ARNOLD & SAWYER'S

19 West Market Square

B C LOWELL Agent Dover

jan22

Bargains, Bargains.

Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps

VERY CHEAP

Previous to taking account of stock

ARNOLD & SAWYER

19 West Market Square B

jan21

Potash, Potash.

FIRST SORT, constantly on hand in the ton cask, 100 lbs, and [illegible]

For Sale at the Lowest Prices

Soap Manufacturers [illegible]

WM. MANN

jan31 Exchange [illegible]

W. C. Dillingham

Has taken the Store recently occupied by [illegible] FULTON

No. 18 Central Street

Where he will keep a choice [illegible]

STAPLE AND FANCY

Groceries.

He solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and will give strict attention to [illegible] orders.

Red Store.

No. 18 Central Street

W G. DILLINGHAM

Bangor, Jan 24, 1870

GREAT SALE OF FURS

Fur Trimmed Kid & Zero Mittens

For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear

Buffalo, Wolf and Coon Robes, Hats [illegible] Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

ALL KINDS, AND OF BEST QUALITIES

Sale to commence every day at 9 o'clock [illegible] thence till further notice, at

42 Main Street.

dec17 J A CROWELL

Porto Rico Molasses.

25 HHDS SUPERIOR PORTO RICO MOLASSES for sale low by

GEO. W. LADD,

jan11 West Market S[quare]

Muscovado Molasses

50 HHDS SUPERIOR MUSCOVADO MOLASSES, for sale low by

GEO. W. LADD,

jan31 West Market Square

TELEGRAPHIC
TO THE
Whig & Courier.

FORTY FIRST CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

WASHINGTON, Feb 3.

SENATE

Mr Hammond, from the Committee on Finance reported a bill to authorize the funding and consolidation of the national debt, to extend banking facilities and to establish specie payments. The bill is practically the one introduced by Mr Sumner some three weeks ago though considerably amended

A resolution were offered and adopted as follows

Mr Abbott—Setting forth the occurrence of the frequent violation of the public peace in various Southern locations, and that the protection of life by the Government was the right of every citizen and instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the power of the Government to give protection to its citizens within the limits of such States, and to report what legislation was required, and especially to inquire into the constitutionality and expediency of establishing a national police for the better enforcement of the laws

HOUSE

Mr Cullom of Ill, from the Committee on Territories reported a bill in aid of the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah, which was recommitted

The 10th section makes incompetent as grand or petit jurors all who believe in, advocate or practice bigamy, concubinage or polygamy The 13th section enacts that any man in Utah Territory who shall live or cohabit with one woman or more, other than his lawful wife as his wife or wives, shall be adjudged guilty of the crime of concubinage and on convict on thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $1000, and imprisonment in the penitentiary at hard labor, not exceeding five years

The 17th section authorizes the U S Marshal if resisted or threatened with resistance in the execution of any writ or process to apply to the commander of any military camp in the territory for a posse

The 19th section enacts that no alien, practicing bigamy, polygamy or concubinage shall be naturalized to U S citizenship, nor shall any polygamist hold any office of trust or profit in the territory, vote therein, or be entitled to the benefits of the homestead or pre-emption laws

The 23d section enacts that marriages in the territory may be solemnized only by Justices of the Supreme Court, by Justices of the Peace duly appointed and qualified, or by any priest or minister of the Gospel regularly ordained and settled. It declares all consanguineous marriages incestuous and void, and punishable by twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary

Mr Reeves of N Y offered a resolution for a per capita dog tax of $2 50 Referred

The resolution reported yesterday from the Com on Foreign Affairs, calling on the President for information as to the treatment of American citizens in British prisons for political offenses, came up and was discussed in the morning hour, by Mr Willard, a member of the committee against the right, and by Messrs Swann and Wilkinson, and Wood, a member of the committee, and Cox, in support of it

The morning hour expired at half-past one o'clock without action being taken on the report

Mr Butler of Mass, Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit Mississippi to representation in Congress, and asked to have it put upon its passage — The bill having been read, Mr Butler said it was exactly word for word, the bill under which Virginia had been admitted to representation, although in some respects the members of the committee and himself among the number would have been glad to have changed it

Mr Breck offered a substitute providing for unconditional admission, which was rejected—85 to 98; and the bill as reported by Mr Butler passed

Among the Republicans voting for the substitute were Messrs Fitch, Burchard, Farnsworth, Terry, Garfield Hays, Hill, Jenckes, Kellogg Ketchum, Laflin, Logan and Orth

FROM WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Feb 3, 1870.

Secretary Robeson has addressed a letter to Capt Commerell expressing congratulation at the arrival of the Monarch in these waters, and upon the satisfactory issue of her mission A cordial invitation is extended to the Captain to use any of our navy yards for the purpose of making any necessary repairs, and also to visit Annapolis, where many of our Senators and members of the Cabinet would be happy to pay their respects to him and visit the noble ship under his command

The Funding bill reported to the Senate today provides for three classes of bonds of four hundred millions, each bearing interest 4, 4½ and 5 per cent —running twenty, thirty and forty years It requires national banks to exchange their present bonds and takes off the new bonds one third of each one year after the passage of the bill another section provides for the further increase of the capital of the national banks, one hundred millions and to retire one hundred millions of greenbacks

The Reconstruction committee met to-day and heard Gen Ames regarding the situation in Mississippi Gen Ames expressed apprehension that the resignation of the State would result in the release of Yerger who is charged with killing Col Crane, Mayor of Jackson The ans ver to the question whether if restored Mississippi would remain loyal, he replied in effect that she would for several years at least, as in addition to the exercise of the military provisions of the reconstruction acts He had appointed such civil officers as gave assurances of protection to all classes regardless of race or color.

The Committee, Mr Butler in the chair, finally agreed to report a bill for the representation of Mississippi in Congress similar to the Virginia bill only changing the names when necessary and inserting the clause allowing conscientious persons to affirm

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT

HUDSON, N. Y, Feb. 3

A terrible accident occurred this forenoon on the Boston & Albany Railroad, half a mile west of Chatham Village A large freight tram going east broke a coupling near the engine and eleven cars ran back down a heavy grade, coming in collision with another freight tram piling them all up in a mass of ruins with the engine and instantly killing Miles Phillips, conductor Charles Sprague, brakeman and Henry Sibley, fireman. John Lorty, brakeman, was seriously injured and Wm. Booth, engineer, slightly The cars were heavily laden with valuable produce which is reported to be nearly ruined

THE WYBLE CHILDREN.

NEW YORK, Feb 3

The bodies of the three Wyble children were taken to Wynoske last evening and will be buried to-day

The coroner's jury in Williamsburg in the case of Joseph Bohmer, who was killed by the falling of a row of new tenement houses rendered a verdict censuring the contractor for erecting such shabby walls

THE CASTANON AFFAIR.

NEW YORK, Feb 3

The Tribune has the following—

Key West, Feb 1.

Intelligence from Havana has been received to the effect that up to 10 o'clock Sunday night about 350 persons had been killed and wounded by the Spaniards in the tumult growing out of the Castanon affair At the latest accounts the carnage had not ceased The Cubans seem to have been murdered without any respect to persons This news has been received by the agent here of the Cuban Junta, Mr Ramas

DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGES ON A GOVERNMENT OFFICER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3,

A Richmond dispatch of the 2d inst. states that information received here this evening from the southwest states that Mr. Charles Thomas, living some eight or ten miles from Floyd Court House, was forcibly taken from his home during the night and unmercifully whipped by a party of disguised men. It appears that Thomas had been in the service of the Internal Revenue as an informer, and upon his reports several parties engaged in illicit distillation of whiskey were arrested and their property seized in that neighborhood To be revenged for this it is supposed the friends of his victims administered to Thomas the castigation. The unfortunate man was stripped bound and received seventy-eight hundred lashes laid on by stalwart arms, with strong and pliable switches. The bark, splinters thorns and small fragments of the rods were found embedded in his flesh which was fearfully lacerated. Thomas as soon as his injuries would permit took measures to arrest the parties, some of whom he believes he can identify.

POLITICAL.

ST LOUIS Feb 3

At a Radical caucus at Jefferson City last night the question of the expediency of submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution enfranchising all those now deprived of suffrage, without regard to race or color, was discussed and was carried by nearly a two-thirds vote

In the State Senate yesterday the Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported amendments repealing the double disability clause in the Constitution, abolishing district courts, and repealing all disfranchising provisions

The constitutional bill was made a special order for Wednesday next

CRITICAL CONDITION OF GOV WASHBURN

WOODSTOCK, Vt Feb 3

Gov Washburn seems to be in a sinking condition and there is hardly a possibility of his recovery.

NASSAU Feb 3, Via Havana, 2

The British gunboat Dart discovered the steamer Anna anchored near Berry Island on the 25th inst, and brought her to this port where an investigation was held It was found that her papers were registered She had no coal on board so she was released on the following day Her consignees applied for a clearance for St Thomas but it was refused The American Consul then demanded a clearance for the United States, and it was again refused Yesterday a guard was put on board of the Anna and the American Flag was lowered The Spanish war steamer Venadito stopped and searched the cargo and papers of the American vessel Henry Perkins hence for Harbor Island

MONETARY AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, Feb 3.

Money market is easier to-day at 4 to 6 per cent on call

The Foreign Exchange market is quoted at 108½ for long and 109¾ for short sight

Gold market was heavy and lower this afternoon closing at 120¾ a 120⅞

The rates paid for carrying to-days were 6 6 7 and 5 per cent

Gross clearances $15 079,000

Government securities closed heavy this afternoon The following are closing quotations

U S Sixes (coupons)	1881	118
U S 5-20s (coupons)	1862	115
U S 5-20s (coupons)	1864	114
U S 5-20s (coupons)	1865	114
U S 5-20s (coupons)	1865 (Jan and July)	113
U S 5-20s (coupons)	1867	114
U S 5-20s (coupons)	1868	114
U S 10-40s (coupons)		111
Pacific Sixes		111

Southern State securities this afternoon were generally strong

The stock market closed unsettled this afternoon The following are the closing quotations

Western Union 36½, Pacific Mail 40½, Boston Water Power Company 15¾ N Y Central 94, Hudson River Railroad Company 94½, Harlem Railroad Company 130, Reading Railroad Company 96 Michigan Central Railroad Company 118½, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company 85½, Illinois Central Railroad Company 136, Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company 92¾, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company 73¾ do preferred 88⅞, Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company 114¾ Milwaukee & St Paul Railroad Company 72¼ preferred 86, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad 88½, Wabash Railroad Company 47¼ Red Railroad 28 preferred 40 Ohio & Mississippi Railroad 26½, Boston Hartford & Erie

Balance in the Sub Treasury—Currency $4,175 417, general $83 477 660

MARKETS

NEW YORK, Feb 3

Cotton is unchanged — sales 1800 bushels —middling uplands at 27

Flour—sales 6 100 bbls —State and Western declining — Superfine to fancy State 4,60 a 5 50 superfine to choice western 4 60 a 5 15 Southern is dull — sales 450 bbls — common to choice 5 50 a 9 75

Wheat is without decided change for Spring and heavy for Winter — sales 84 000 bushels—No 2 Spring 1,18 a 121, Winter Red Western 1 28 a 1 30

Corn is dull — sales 26,000 bushels — new mixed western 88 a 90

Oats are lower — sales 24,000 bushels — Western 53½ a 54

Beef steady—New plain 10,00 a 15 00, new extra do 14,00 a 17,50

Pork lower—sales 750 bbls—new mess 25,75 a 26 26, prime do 22 50 a 23 00

Lard heavy—sales 300 bbls —steam rendered 15¼ a 16¼, kettle 17 a 17½

Sugar is quiet—sales 250 hhds—Fair to Good Refining 9¼ a 10¼

Molasses quiet—sales do bbls.—New Orleans 69 a 72 cents

Tallow steady

Linseed quiet

Freights to Liverpool lower —Cotton per steamer ¼

CHICAGO, Feb 3

Flour in fair demand—Spring extras 3 80 a 4 10

Wheat is firm — No 2, 81¾ a 82

Corn is firm—No 2 71

Oats dull—No 2, 38¾

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS

WENDELL PHILLIPS' LECTURE The closing entertainment—being the sixth of the Grand Army Course—took place last evening agreeably to announcement, being a lecture by Wendell Phillips, Esq, the subject being "What we require of Congress" Notwithstanding the extreme coldness of the weather a very large audience came out to hear what the speaker had to say upon this topic, and enjoy the oratorical feast which they knew were in store for them, whether they could endorse the sentiments and ideas of the speaker or not Mr Phillips commenced his lecture at quarter past eight, saying that since arranging his lecture and giving it the name under which it was announced, the progress of events had caused him to somewhat change it, and in addition to what we should require of Congress he would also show what we need from States The speaker said we speak of the question of reconstruction, he would rather call it the question of conquest Two conflicting ideas, caste and equality, had been opposed to each other since the formation of our Government, finally referring the matter to the arbitrament of arms, they had met in the battle field and decided the contest — Equality being the victor had acquired the right to reconstruct on its own basis — Wherever the cannon had gone there follows the right to make the nation after one fashion, to have it grow out of one idea Our fathers who had framed our Constitution left two ideas struggle within the girdle of law, but even they did not believe they could both exist, they only hoped it, while really expecting the contrary In seventy years the fire burst out, their fond hopes vanished, their expectations were fulfilled We had been so accustomed to regard our constitution as a perfect thing that we could not hear the idea of amending it But when we came to look at it, it is a ragged affair. On one side it is perfect. The genius of Alexander Hamilton made it perfect as a financial work, but as a protector of civil rights it was ragged and faulty. The provisions of the constitution are so ragged that had the rebels succeeded in assassinating Lincoln, as they designed while on his way to Washington, instead of Hamlin, who should have done so, succeeding to his place, Breckenridge or Bell would have filled the Presidential chair, and with what momentous results to the country! The South having their own way, and their demands satisfied there would have been no war, or if so, it would have been the North who would have rebelled Another provision was that the whole question of admitting representatives from the rebel states to Congress in 1865 lay with one man Mr McPherson of Pennsylvania Clerk of the House who fortunately was true to his trust and decided for the country and loyalty Congress however, immediately upon its assembling hastened to do away with so dangerous a provision. Could bring many points to show how loosely our fathers guarded our civil rights. Until the adoption of the 14th amendment in 1868 we didn't know who were citizens of the United States There was no foundation to the Government which was in the rabid position of the world, resting upon the back of a tortoise which in turn rested upon nothing Having defined who is the citizen, Government is now bound to protect him. Government protects its postage or revenue stamp from counterfeiting or fraud spite of all State barriers or Courts. Protect the citizen just as far as the stamp. Northern ideas cannot reach Southern men except through reading. Teach them to read so that they may know how to vote intelligently. Momentous issues may depend upon their vote. With education it can be relied upon Without it they are but tools in the hands of those upon whom they depend for work and support. To take the negro from his master and set him free and do no more for him is like taking him and throwing him overboard Give the black race justice It is not what we owe to them, but what we owe to ourselves Here the speaker drew a portrait of a New York editor recognizable at sight, showing what he would be were he stripped —even to his spectacles—and being placed on the Western prairie told to develop his manhood The black race must have assistance in order to develop their manhood If the south will not give them schools let the Government do it and charge them with the expense Gave a definition of the word Government and showed how it was enforced in England and France and how wanting in its power as were in America

Republicanism is a failure in great cities — Grog shops rule Referred to the Boston Board which drove the anti-slavery society from their hall and the government was powerless to protect them Grog shops are the tools by which knaves make use of fools and control them Here the speaker made one of the best arguments against intemperance to which we ever listened He did not argue from a Christian moral or philanthropic standpoint but from a political point of view

If grog shops rule we have not per the ballot And to this end we need women in politics Let them have suffrage that they may elevate politics above the level to which intemperance is fast dragging it down Shutting the doors of the grog-shops and make the streets places for work and not for drunkenness In Boston the public schools contain 23,000 children while 1,000 grog shops are schools of vice which are continually turning out their graduates into the streets Every seventh man in Boston is a pauper and every eleventh man is criminal! Intemperance is the curse of the country Make an appeal in favor of the workingmen they are a great force at which cannot be neglected Would not arms labor equal capital but would recognize and protect labor and help to elevate the laboring classes They are the country Beware of the monopolies There is a tendency in the country to take care of the rail roads we need Spoke of the influence of the railroad corporations upon legislators — Took up the question of Western Settlers as an exception Not on account of the wrongs which women are to endure from legislation, though that is good — Could have showed sex disunion in small states — but for its influence upon our political system A lack of intellectual sense of self respect is the baneful poison — this he says The power of woman would supply The level of the camons is below the level of society Woman makes society and woman ruins it Out of the first attributes of society is honor — Showed what art science and literature were before the eye of society or before the quality of woman was acknowledged and how society had elevated them This same element which lifts art and science and literature will lift politics The speaker closed by an earnest appeal to the moral elevation of the people, the means which he had suggested

The lecture throughout was listened to with marked attention and while it pleased all supported many by the absence of that uncouth and bitter disputatiousness which they were not used to associate with the name of the lecturer Owing to the late hour of the lecture and three quarters, our notices necessarily cursory and fails to give more than an outline of the matter of the lecture which while it claims to merit on both respects, was one of the finest specimens of oratory ever listened to in our city and was a brilliant closing of the most brilliant course of lectures that our citizens have ever had provided for them

—Hon A W Lunt of this city Bank and Insurance Commissioner of the State appeared before the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance on Wednesday and made a speech in favor of the passage of the bill now before the Legislature, a which has generally been noticed by the press

REV MR FAY will peak upon the subject of Temperance this evening, at the City Farm school house

GOOD TEMPLARS At the regular meeting of Floral Lodge No 19 I O of G T held Tuesday evening February 1st the following officers were installed by Sumner Basford G W C T

Albert S Field W C T
Abbie Fellows, W V T
Edwin Bourne W Sec
Chas E Field W F S
Chas Sennett W I
H S Archer W C
W O Foster W I G
C W Crossman W O G

—At the annual meeting of the Bangor Mutual Fire Insurance Company the following were chosen

Directors—Franklin Muzzy George Stetson W C Crosby F M Sabine Chas Hayward Willard Cutter, G K Jewett Arad Thompson Thos J Stewart P B Mills, Isaac Dorforth, Matthew Lincoln Wm J Wildes

J S Chadwick Secretary
F M Sabine President

—Henry K Harmon of Searsport, seaman on the Ocean Pearl Capt Kennear fell from the mizzen trees Wednesday while the vessel was going down the bay from Providence and was killed

Hon F A Pike lectures before the Calais Lyceum this week The subject Talks about Europe

—Wyman Maddox is President of the North Ellsworth Farmers Club, D F Mahoney Secretary Abram Bartlett Treasurer The Club meets once a week

—Four men by the name of Bartlett live in Somesville, whose united weight is eight hundred and eleven pounds and there is no obesity of form or waddle in their gait" as at Lewiston and there are some six or eight more of the same sort on Bartlett's Island says the Ellsworth American

THIRSTY The Ellsworth American says Mr William Harriman of Bucksport has thirty-one head of horned cattle two horses and thirty sheep He owns from sixty to seventy five tons of hay He has had a family of fifteen children, thirteen of whom are living

—The Lewiston Journal says that a new telegraph office has been opened in the depot at that place with Miss Lucy F Edwards as operator

—The man in the cloak is now ruticating at Houlton accord ng to the Pioneer

—Jabez Mariner the Messenger of the Senate, is sick with a fever, but is improving

—The Portland Argus says that the valuable mare "Steamboat" owned by Dr J R Lunt, died suddenly, Monday afternoon She was in her usual health fifteen minutes before her death

—The Portland Argus says that a petition is in circulation among the members of the bar, asking the Legislature to reduce the jurisdiction of the Superior Court to cases where the amount involved is $500 or less and also to transfer the trial of criminal causes, where the life of the defendant is involved, to the Supreme Judicial Court.

—The Portland Argus says that Mr Strong Crane, a well known citizen of Windham, aged about 60 years, hung himself Wednesday morning at his residence in that town. He was a man of easy circumstances, and no other cause than insanity can be assigned for the terrible resort of self destruction. It was probably intending to escape the ills of life that one of a similar nature had inflicted the same family.

A CAVE STORY The Ellsworth American says that on the northeast side of Craig's pond, in Orland, is a cave extending into the mountain, for a considerable distance The entrance is small, some three or four feet across, and ten feet in length, which must be traversed in a creeping posture, then comes a passage about fifty feet in length, from four to six feet wide, and seven feet in height which terminates in an apartment about ten feet square Beyond this is another passage which must be crept through leading to an unexplored region beyond The reasons given for not exploring the cave any farther are that the air is so impure that a torch will not burn and that the passage is so disagreeable to traverse on account of the animals that seek shelter here until the water that is continually dripping from the roof Some assert that lights will burn even in the interior passage and that a torch has been thrown into this passage, to afford a clear view for twenty feet or more Some young men last winter placed a keg of powder with a fuse attached in the cave some seventy feet from the entrance which they stepped up hopes that the explosion would make such a draught through the roof and thus afford ventilation and light but it only set fire to a little more and produced a smoke The cave about two miles from Mason's Mills

THE ACCOSTA SUICIDE We notice by records that on August 1st Dutch state Dutch man named Wilson of this city had hung himself in the Augusta jail where he had been lodged as a vagabond By yesterday's Kennebec Journal it appears that instead of Williams his name was William Clark of Bowerbank and it turns out that he is the same person spoken of by our Dexter correspondent in our Wednesday's paper as having suddenly disappeared from that place under circumstances which, insanity The following is from the Journal

We ordered to send to Dexter a young man named William Clark who was picked up in the street on Monday evening and lodged in the county jail Clark committed suicide in the jail during last night by hanging himself with his suspenders He had left word with his friends in Dexter that he was going to Bowerbank and appeared somewhat flighty and despondent on the day he left Dexter Clark was provided with a warm support at Dexter and thinking that he would be in much more comfortable at the jail than at the police station lodged him at the former place until he could communicate with his friends at Bowerbank On Friday he was visited by Dr Howard who found him in the same despondent condition in which he seemed to be completely discouraged The last week of his life had been extremely trying to his nerves and he had been constantly dropping from the roof Some asserted that lights will burn even in the interior passage and that a torch has been thrown into this passage, to afford a clear view for twenty feet or more Some young men last winter placed a keg of powder with a fuse attached in the cave some seventy feet from the entrance which they stepped up hopes that the explosion would make such a draught through the roof and thus afford ventilation and light but it only set fire to a little more and produced a smoke The cave about two miles from Mason's Mills

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LETTERS FROM AUGUSTA

AUGUSTA Feb 1870

Educational Convention

The Committee on Education held meeting last evening for the purpose of hearing the remonstrants against State uniform text books

Mr Pillsbury of Portland wished to put part of the State superintendent which the House ordered printed

Mr Johnson, State Superintendent of Schools, said that the bill had not been fully considered before action upon

Mr Simonton of Portland was the first remonstrant, and said many things He claimed that State had no right to establish uniform text books it was unnecessary and unpracticable —impracticable because if you succeed at last in obtaining uniformity the evils of the system will be more than the advantages to be derived from it The proposed change is an innovation which I was will submit will reluctance The burden of proof will fall upon those who propose the innovation Books are already uniform in almost every town in the State & should not be disturbed

Mr Hall of Portland said he was in favor of uniform text books He was opposed to the present system of changing books every few years

Mr Kimball of Exeter opposed the bill He said from the reports of Commissioners of Maine Newport Exeter Concord Boston Lowell Nashua Keene and Portland the Mississippi Valley and the West had adopted uniform text books and they were highly satisfactory

Mr Hall of Portland said he was in favor of the bill He had been connected with the schools of Portland for many years and knew the evils of frequent changes of text books

Mr Bickford of Bangor said he opposed the bill

Mr Hall of Portland said he was in favor of the bill

Mr Bickford of Bangor said he was opposed to

POETRY.

THE COMING OF THE [illegible] GUEST.

BY HOWARD GLYNDON

Lo! England sends him back to us!
With sealed eyes and folded palms,
He drifts across the wintry sea,
Which chants to him its thousand psalms

We [illegible] and [illegible] him ours,
We take him, England! from thy breast,
We open wide our doors to him,
Who [illegible]

We lent him thee to teach thy sons
The lesson of the Open Hand—
Lest famished lips should bless them less,
Than him—the stranger in their land!

We lent him, living, unto thee,
To be a solace to thy pain,
But now, we want his noble dust,
To consecrate it ours again

England we take him from thine arms!
We thank thee for thy reverent care!
[illegible] and we were ever friends,
We should be so beside his bier

His memory should be a spell
To banish spleen and bitterness—
Have kindlier thoughts of us, for he
Was tender unto thy distress!

As we have kindlier thoughts of thee,
Because of honor done to him—
For while we weep, we turn to see
That English eyes with tears are dim!

ALL SORTS AND SIZES.

Milwaukee is to have another theatre.

Sheboygan shipped 32,000 bushels more wheat in 1869 than in 1868.

Chinese coin is becoming a circulating medium in some northwestern Iowa towns.

There are only eleven families, in Walworth county, Wisconsin, without the Bible

The temperance league at Adrian, Mich, claims to have paid up capital of $100,000.

General Sherman was affected to tears by Miss Bateman's *Mary Warner*.

Minnesota farmers had poor luck last year

Prince Arthur is a genuine "English blonde."

A Welsh poetess is to lecture to Cincinnati in her native tongue.

The Duchess of Argyle is slowly recovering from an attack of paralysis

The Queen of Prussia has a religious novel in course of publication.

A boy at Utica has a live frog in his stomach. It got there from his throat.

Gen Jordan has made a road that the Spanish General cannot travel

The gambling houses in Bryan, Texas, are furnished with brass-bands

Milford has seven lawyers and the same number of barbers, making fourteen shavers in all

Why is a man who never lays a wager quite as bad as one who does? Ans. Because he's no better

There are 7,000,000 young men in our land, and only 250,000 profess to be Christians

The Nile has risen this year to a greater height than on any occasion within living memory, and the damage is estimated at $40,000,000

St Joseph, Mo, has filled nearly all its ice houses, and claims the championship All other cities warmly denounce the cool assumption.

Greece is plagued with a forced paper currency, and overrun with brigands

Okalona, Miss, has imported six hundred Danes and Swedes, who are thrifty and intelligent.

The Customs officers at New Orleans have 3,200,000 pounds of sugar confiscated. They can afford to drink their tea very sweet.

The merchants loudly complain that A. T Stewart is trying to break down the market for prints by heavily underselling

"John" was the entire name of a colored candidate for district clerk at Corsicana, Texas, at the recent election.

Cynic says that woman may be the primeval cause of her happiness, for they are prime evil themselves.

An Ohioan has succeeded in making a whistle out of a pig's tail, and he calls the instrument a pigolette.

A Kenosha, Wisconsin, man has been horsewhipped by four women because he "talked about them"

All the counties in Arkansas are making loud cries for immigrants, and Yell County, in particular, seems determined not to be cried down.

A little girl delighted at the singing of a bobolink, naively and beautifully asked, "What makes he sing so sweet, mother?—*do he eat flowers?*"

The graduates of Yale in Winona, Minn, met and had a gay time of it a few nights ago It is true there were only four of them, but they made up in spirit what they lacked in numbers

There is a tobacco man in Richmond, Virginia, worth $200,000, but he has to sign his name with an "X."

The Bombay Gazette says that half a million people in India have starved to death since September

A Western paper has the following sensation heading "A mule injured, a buggy upset, and a man killed."

A music seller was lately overpowered by a fastidious young lady, who wanted to purchase "Mr Hood's song of a gentleman's undergarment."

At Bennington, Vt., a physician gave a man up to die, but going home he broke his leg, and his patient was the one who made him a crutch to hobble about on

"Is your master at home?" "No, sir he's out." "Mistress at home?" "No, sir, she's out" "Then I'll step in and sit by the fire" "That's out too"

The Troy Times reiterates the truth of the story of seventeen million dollars falling to a young milliner at Fort Edward, N. Y

The christening cape of the Princess of Wales's new baby weighed ten times as much as the baby itself.

A joint resolution has been introduced into the Kentucky Legislature providing for the removal of President Taylor's remains to Cave Hill Cemetery at Louisville, and the erection of a suitable monument over them.

The fact is announced that Mr Corbin has been unsuccessful in dyeing his whiskers.

New Hampshire Democrats have nominated a Mr Fling for the State Senate But the other party will throw their votes against him.

Governor Washburn, of Vermont, is now improving in health, and his recovery is confidently looked for.

Professor N R. Smith, of the Medical Faculty of the University of Maryland, has resigned, after being associated with it for many years.

A Philadelphia paper alludes to General George H. Thomas as "Old Pop" What is fame?

What is the difference between a watch maker and jailor? Ans.—The one sells watches, and the other watches cells

Goldsmith's comedy "She Stoops to Conquer" is having a great run at the St. James Theatre in London. It has already received more than eighty consecutive representations

A Texas young woman cultivated seven acres of cotton with her own hands last year and sold the crop for $560.

An English dean, "in the presence of the bishop and a large congregation," recently denounced the Pall Mall Gazette by name

A Connecticut traveller recently took tea with a Mormon elder, at whose table six [illegible]

[illegible]

The Hartford Courant tantalizes its readers with this atrocity "Have you heard of the man who got shot? Got shot? No, how did he get shot? He bought 'em"

A crazy woman in Paris has delivered herself up to the police authorities, declaring that she was an accomplice of Traupmann in a series of crimes far more horrible than the Pantin tragedy

An English cathedral choir numbering an average of twenty five members, costs about $9000 a year in gold. The choristers have to attend two daily services

Michigan papers report that a poor man in that State who named his child for Hon. Horatio Seymour has received a $3000 gold watch $100 worth of clothing and $100 in cash in acknowledgment of the compliment. There may be something in a name after all

Not an inch of rain has fallen in some parts of Iowa in the last fifty days. There has been but one rain fall in seven weeks, and that was on Sunday, the 16th of January As a result water-carts find profit in hauling at thirty-five cents a barrel

A gentleman in Fort Wayne, Ind has a coffin stowed away in the garret of his house which he made for himself five years ago The lumber from which the coffin was made was sawed and laid away twenty years ago for this special purpose.

A colony of one hundred families from Nova Scotia has settled at Rush City, Minnesota on the line of the Lake Superior and Missouri railroad The men are engaged in chopping wood on the town site and have cut five thousand cords this winter

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at the Second Session of the Forty-first Congress

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No 1]

A RESOLUTION in relation to a site for a building for the State Department

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury the Secretary of War the Architect of the Capitol Extension the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department and the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds [illegible] and they are hereby appointed a commission to select a site for the erection of a building for a new State Department, subject to the approval of Congress, to cause plans to be made for the same, with an estimate of [the] probable cost thereof and also to examine as to the propriety of making [illegible] arrangements for the War Department *Provided* That the commission should reach the conclusion that the present site of that department is the most suitable for the State Department and [illegible] Congress on the first day of next [illegible]

Approved December 14 1869

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No [illegible]]

JOINT RESOLUTION relating to steamboat and other vessels owned in the loyal States

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of February [illegible] eighteen hundred and sixty seven, entitled An act to declare the sense of an act entitled An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims and so forth and so forth shall not apply to nor be construed to debar the settlement of claims for steam boats or other vessels taken without consent of the owner or impressed into the military service of the United States during the late war in States or parts of States declared in insurrection *Provided* That the claimants were loyal at the time the claim originated and remained loyal thereafter or were residents of loyal States and such steamboats or other vessels were in the insurrectionary district by proper authority, viz charter contract impressment or in conformity with rules or regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury and approved by the President of the United States

Approved December 23 1869

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No 6]

JOINT RESOLUTION of tribute to the memory of George Peabody deceased.

Whereas, in the death of George Peabody a native of the United States and late a resident of England our country and the world have sustained an irretrievable loss and whereas the Queen of Great Britain, the authorities of London and the Emperor of France have made extraordinary provision for the transfer of his remains to his native land Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to make such preparation for the reception of the body of our distinguished philanthropist as is merited by his glorious deeds and in a manner commensurate with the justice magnanimity and dignity of a great people

And be it further resolved That the expenses incurred by such ceremonial as the President may adopt in the premises, shall be paid by any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated

Approved December [illegible] 186[illegible]

[PUBLIC—No 1]

AN ACT to promote the reconstruction of the State of Georgia

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the governor of the State of Georgia be, and hereby is, authorized and directed forthwith, by proclamation, to summon all persons elected to the general assembly of said State as appears by the proclamation of George G Meade the general commanding the military district including the State of Georgia, dated June twenty fifth eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, to appear on some day certain to be named in said proclamation at Atlanta, in said State and thereupon the said general assembly of said State shall proceed to perfect its organization in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States according to the provisions of this act

SEC 2 *And be it further enacted* That when the members so selected to said senate and house of representatives shall be convened as aforesaid each and every member and each and every person claiming to be elected as a member of said senate or house of representatives shall, in addition to taking the oath or oaths required by the constitution of Georgia also take and subscribe and file in the office of the secretary of state of the State of Georgia one of the following oaths or affirmations namely "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I have never held the office or exercised the duties of a senator or representative in Congress nor been a member of the legislature of any State of the United States, nor held any civil office created by law for the administration of any general law of a State or for the administration of justice in any State or under the laws of the United States nor held any office in the military or naval service of the United States and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or gave aid or comfort to its enemies or rendered, except in consequence of direct physical force any support or aid to any insurrection or rebellion against the United States nor held any office under, or given any support to any government of any kind organized or acting in hostility to the United States or levying war against the United States So help me God, (or on the pains and penalties of perjury, as the case may be) Or the following oath or affirmation namely I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I have been relieved by an act of the Congress of the United States, from disability as provided for by section three of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States So help me God (or on the pains and penalties of perjury as the case may be Which oath or affirmation when so filed shall be entered of record by the secretary of state of the State of Georgia and said oath or affirmation or a copy of the record thereof duly certified by said secretary of state shall be evidence in all courts and places And every person claiming to be so elected who shall refuse or decline or neglect or be unable to take one of said oaths or affirmations above provided shall not be admitted to a seat in said senate or house of representatives or to a participation in the proceedings thereof but shall be deemed ineligible to such seats

SEC 3 *And be it further enacted*, That if any person claiming to be elected to said senate or house of representatives as aforesaid shall falsely take either of said oaths or affirmations above provided he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer the pains and penalties thereof, and may be tried convicted and punished therefor by the circuit court of the United States for the district of Georgia in which district said crime was committed, and the jurisdiction of said court shall be sole and exclusive for the purpose aforesaid

SEC 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons elected as aforesaid, and entitled to compose such legislature and who shall comply with the provisions of this act by taking one of the oaths or affirmations above prescribed shall thereupon proceed in said senate and house of representatives to which they have been elected respectively to reorganize said senate and house of representatives, respectively, by the election and qualification of the proper officers of each house.

SEC 5 *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall, by force, violence or fraud, wilfully hinder or interrupt any person or persons elected as aforesaid from taking either of the oaths or affirmations prescribed by this act, or from participating in the proceedings of said senate or house of representatives, after having taken one of said oaths or affirmations, and otherwise complied with this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and may be tried convicted, and punished therefor by the circuit or district court of the United States for the district of Georgia in which district said offense shall be committed; and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two nor more than ten years, in the discretion of the court, and the jurisdiction of said courts shall be sole and exclusive for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it is hereby declared that the exclusion of any person or persons elected as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, from participation in the proceedings of said senate or house of representatives, upon the ground of race, color or previous condition of servitude would be illegal, and revolutionary, and is hereby prohibited.

SEC 7. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the application of the governor of Georgia, the President of the United States shall employ such military or naval forces of the United States as may be necessary to enforce and execute the preceding provisions of this act.

SEC 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislature shall ratify the fifteenth amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States before senators and representatives from Georgia are admitted to seats in Congress.

J G BLAINE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, December 22, 1869. U S GRANT

[PUBLIC—No 2]

AN ACT [illegible]

[illegible]

JOB PRINTING!

THE BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER, OFFICE,

Kenduskeag Bridge.

ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND FANCY

Job Printing

EXECUTED

WITH NEATNESS

AND DISPATCH.

We have all the Facilities

FOR DOING

Job Work,

TO BE FOUND

THIS SIDE OF BOSTON,

And shall endeavor at all times to see that Work is prompt and faithfully done and hope to receive sufficient additional patronage to remunerate us for the large outlay and expense incurred to promote the

Comfort of our Customers,

And save them the trouble of climbing two or three flights of stairs to procure a job of Printing

WE INTEND TO KEEP UP

WITH THE MODERN

IMPROVEMENTS!

AND

Give our Customers as Good Work as can be Secured

We have now in our Office, among other Material, a

Babcock Steam Power Press
Babcock Steam Power Half Medium Jobber
Babcock Quarter-Medium Jobber
Babcock Eighth Medium Card Press
Gordon Franklin Card and Bill-Head Press
Ruggles Rotary Card and Bill Head Press
Large and Small Hand Presses
Ruggles Paper Cutter,
Ruggles Rotary Card Cutter &c. &c

And are constantly receiving

Additions of Type

FROM

Philadelphia, New York and Boston Foundries

We are Prepared to Execute in the Best Style,

MAMMOTH POSTERS,
HAND BILLS
SHOP BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
CIRCULARS
WAY BILLS,
BILL HEADS
BILLS OF FARE,
LABELS OF ALL KINDS,
BANK CHECKS,
BANK BOOKS,
BLANK NOTES,
BILLS OF LADING,
INSURANCE BLANKS
TOWN BLANKS,
SURVEYORS' BILLS
WOOD BILLS,
MILK BILLS,
SCHOOL BILLS,
INVOICES, &c.

WEDDING, VISITING,

AND

BUSINESS CARDS

OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS AND QUALITIES,

As cheap as any other Establishment in this vicinity

Persons wishing for Work in our line are invited to call, as we can suit them, both as to Style and Price.

PRINTING DONE

WITH

Black, Blue, or Red Ink,

[illegible]

BARGAINS

Bargains.

Great Closing Out Sale.

We shall sell our stock of

Boots, Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

FOR THE NEXT

Thirty Days,

—AT—

Greatly Reduced Prices.

We have on hand one of the most extensive and complete stocks of

Ladies' and Gents'

BOOTS,

To be found in the City

Consisting of

French and American

CALF,
KIP
GRAINED
WAX
RUBBER, and
NORWEGIAN

Ladies', Misses and Children's

SERGE
FOXED
OIL GOAT
GLOVE
CALF
LACE
BUTTON and
CONGRESS

BOOTS,

In the Latest Styles and Best Quality

Large Assortment

KID
GOAT
PLUSH
CORD and
CARPET

SLIPPERS,

Warm Shoes,

German and French Slippers, and Snow Boots,

&c &c

Hats and Caps,

Of the latest and most becoming styles

Gents' Calf Boots

Made to order, of the best stock, and in any style the customer may wish.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

All orders promptly attended.

[illegible]

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT!

CURES A

Great Variety of Diseases,

SUCH AS

Consumption in its first stages and all Difficulties of the Throat and Lungs also Spinal Diseases and Kidney Troubles, Diphtheria Coughs Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis Asthma Whooping Cough Cramp and Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, and Dysentery

Read the following certificate from [illegible] HODGKINS of Jefferson Me

SOUTH JEFFERSON, ME.

In May 1867 our agent met with Deacon [illegible] Hodgkins of South Jefferson Me who related the following astonishing cure effected by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment He said—Some time ago my son was taken sick with a serious lung difficulty which threatened to end in quick consumption We immediately summoned our family physician who attended him faithfully for about four weeks during which time he gradually grew weaker Becoming very much alarmed about himself and being satisfied that he was growing worse all the time he finally refused to take any more medicine from the physician and expressed a wish to try Johnson's Anodyne Liniment I immediately told the physician, expecting that he would object to his using it but he did not He said Let him try it It won't hurt him and may do him some good

He did try it and continued its use some time taking it inwardly and bathing the chest and lungs outwardly Very soon he began to improve gradually gaining strength until at last we had the satisfaction of knowing that the foundation of his disease was broken

My son is alive and well to day possessing a strong and vigorous constitution which we attribute under God to the use of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment I can further say that I never allow myself to get out of the article and that in my judgment it is the *best* family medicine in the world

Signed

JOHN HODGKINS

Deacon Hodgkins is one of the most respectable citizens in the community in which he lives and made and signed this statement in presence of witnesses We invite any who are interested to correspond with him in regard to the above

FROM MAJ JEREMIAH FENNO

BANGOR March 1 1867

MESSRS I S JOHNSON & Co BANGOR ME

Gentlemen—While on duty as paymaster in the army in the Southern and Southwestern States for about four years I had frequent opportunities of observing the extraordinary and beneficial effects of the American Anodyne Liniment [illegible]

Among those who used it and to my surprise I found that its use was very general with the soldiers—there seemed to be but one opinion as to its wonderful efficacy and I marked superiority over all other medicines of its kind

As the arms which the *boys in blue* carried were a defense against the rebels so this Liniment [illegible] the great Maine remedy as they called it was a sure [illegible] against almost any bodily ill whether it was an *Ache Sprain Cramp, Bruise [illegible] Cough Rheumatism Diarrhœa Bites of Venomous Insects* or almost any other complaint that might beset them during the terrible exposure to which they were subjected in their Southern campaigns Among the cavalry the Liniment was considered especially valuable for *Wounds Sprains* and other injuries to their horses

JEREMIAH FENNO
Collector of Internal Revenue

To give strength and tone to the digestive organs take Parsons Purgative Pills occasionally They do not make the weak weaker but give strength and elasticity to the system *Bridgton, N S Free Press*

KIDNEY COMPLAINT

This most distressing disease has been alarmingly prevalent within a few years and [illegible] destroyer of human happiness and [illegible] human life It is not confined to old [illegible] aged but is quite as frequent among children and young people as any other class One of the most effectual remedies known for this dreadful complaint is Johnson's Anodyne Liniment It has never failed as yet as we have abundant proof to show We refer with pleasure to the following letter from H D E Hutchins Esq, a gentleman and a merchant well and thoroughly known in Fryeburg Oxford County Me where he resides

FRYEBURG ME [illegible]

MESSRS I S JOHNSON & Co

Dear Sirs,—In the fall of 1856 I was attacked with a violent pain through my back and kidneys which laid me up for more than a year I consulted the best physicians in the county and Portland Some pronounced it kidney some spinal disease After being under their treatment six or eight months and receiving no particular benefit I was advised by a friend to try your liniment On taking part of a bottle it brought away, in my water something similar to the *filings of steel* which relieved me in part, and, by continuing to take it for three months or more, I was completely cured. I most heartily recommend it as the best family medicine I ever used With pleasure I send you the foregoing statement You can make such use of it as you deem proper

Respectfully yours
H D HUTCHINS

The foregoing statement may be relied upon not only as coming from a gentleman who thoroughly understands his own case but one who has sold and watched the operation of our liniment for more than *twenty five years*

EARACHE

Put in two or three drops of Anodyne Liniment stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water on going to bed and keep the head warm at night

Sick Headache, Nervous Headache, Dizziness spells of Blindness, &c., may be cured by a box of Parson's Purgative Pills which only costs twenty five cents.

SPINAL DISEASES CAN BE CURED.

Don't fail to read the following statement of facts.

[illegible]

[illegible] whom [illegible] wish. The above statement is entitled to great consideration, on account of the nature of the case, and coming, as it does from a man whom we all know to be of undoubted reliability

CASTING BREAD UPON THE WATERS, AND WHAT CAME OF IT

Some time since, a stranger came into our office to sell something We do not remember what but noticing that he had a bad cough we gave him a bottle of our Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, for which he thanked us, and departed. As he was a stranger in our city, and a man we never saw before, we had no expectation of ever hearing from him again, but to our surprise about a fortnight later, we received the following well written letter for which we take this opportunity to thank the gentleman, hoping that this may sometime meet his eye —

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
PORTLAND, ME, Aug 17

Dear Sir,—I beg to tender you my sincere thanks for the bottle of "Anodyne Liniment" which you gave me and which has cured me of that troublesome and dangerous cough which excited your sympathy I trust the remedy will become still more widely known than it is and do a world of good

With sincere respect, I have the honor to be yours truly F DWIGHT KENDALL

FROM A MASSACHUSETTS PAPER.

We cut the following statement, some years ago — FACTS WORTH KNOWING'—Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is superior to any other Liniment or Pain Killer in the world It is equally efficacious, whether taken internally or applied externally

It will cure Cough or Hoarseness
It will cure Whooping Cough
It will cure Influenza
It will cure Bruises
It is the best article that can be taken for Bleeding at the Lungs or Spitting of Blood
It will in most cases cure Croup
It will cure Chronic Diarrhœa
It will cure Dysentery of long standing
It is a sure cure for Bloody Dysentery
It will cure Lame Stomach
It will [illegible] in the Stomach or Bowels

It is sure cure for Kidney Complaints of recent [illegible] and will relieve those of long standing, it will also cure *Diseases of the Spine* And, from its great Cleansing and Healing properties, it is the best medicine that can be applied to a Fever Sore

It is the best outward application known for flesh wounds sprains bruises swollen or stiff joints

It stands upon its own merits and is warranted to [illegible] ever discovered

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

The following statement of William Clark, Esq, is entitled to great credit having come to us fully attested and sworn to, without any solicitation on our part or even knowledge that such a thing was in contemplation —

MR I L JOHNSON Dear Sir—I was attacked with the diarrhœa in the year 1848 and tried all of the many medicines that was recommended to me [illegible] but they had no effect whatever [illegible] applied to different doctors, both in this State and in Massachusetts They could not help [illegible] a skeleton and through the goodness of Providence I was told of your Anodyne Liniment I commenced taking it in the Spring of 1852, and found it helped me so I continued the use of it until I had taken nine bottles I am now perfectly cured, and over fifty pounds heavier than last summer I give you these lines that you may publish them if you see fit for the benefit of the suffering community I think it one of the best medicines that the world affords, If any one [illegible] I think this a humbug please inquire of my [illegible] there are plenty that will testify to the truth of the case I purchased the Liniment of Mr A Merrill of this place The undersigned would further testify, that he thinks the Liniment was the means through the blessing of God, of saving my life I weighed in the spring of 1852, a hundred and thirty two pounds I now weigh a hundred and [illegible] pounds and a half

Yours Truly WM CLARK

Attest EZRA TREAT, UPTON TREAT, M A MERRILL

WALDO SS, FRANKFORT MILLS, April 26 1853

Personally appeared Wm Clark, and gave oath to the above before me

UPTON TREAT
Justice of the Peace

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL

OF C MERRYFIELD, M D, BOSTON

BOSTON, May 1848

MR I S JOHNSON Sir,—Enclosed we send you a certificate sent us voluntarily by Dr Merryfield, which you may use at discretion

Yours HOWE BROTHERS

Having taken your Anodyne Liniment for Bronchitis with a distressing cough and tightness about the [illegible] I found the first dose to act like a charm upon the cough giving perfect relief, and removing all difficulties before taking half a bottle I feel it my duty to express my gratitude to you, and say to suffering humanity, try the Liniment and you will find a cure

C MERRYFIELD
62 *Hanover Street, Boston*

A STIFF LEG BENT AT THE KNEE, LIMBERED AND STRAIGHTENED.

The following certificate was sent us without solicitation [illegible] personal knowledge of the [illegible]

DR [illegible] Dear Sir,—In consequence of having a fever sore on my leg it became entirely stiff and bent at the knee at a right angle so that from the knee down I was obliged to wear a wooden leg for several years The lower limb was so much in the way that I decided to have it amputated, and a consultation of physicians for the purpose was held but "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment" being recommended to me as a powerful agent in relaxing the muscles and cords, I concluded to give that a trial and to my great joy I found, by using three bottles my leg was limbered and straightened, so [illegible] been able to use it about as well as the other I consider myself indebted to the use of your Liniment through the blessing of Providence for the use of my leg, and would say to others who may need help this way, Try it, and no doubt you will be cured

RUFUS CHAPMAN

[illegible]

TWENTY FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE

NEW GLASGOW, N S Aug 1 1862

This is to certify that I have been acquainted with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for twenty five years, during which time I have both sold and used it in my family I have no hesitation in saying I consider it an excellent family medicine I think it unequalled in Whooping Cough. In recommending it, I am not only doing an act of justice, but, I feel confident, an act also of humanity

In using it for Coughs I generally combine it with something to act on the liver and bowels (Parson's Purgative Pills)

WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

CAN BE CURED BY JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Read the following certificate from one of *our own* most respected fellow citizens —

BANGOR, Feb 29 1862

MR JOHNSON Dear Sir —For more than two years I have been afflicted with that distressing complaint Chronic Diarrhœa, have been treated for it by some of the best physicians in this city and other places but without any good result, had lost my appetite, lost my strength, not able to perform any kind of labor and found I must soon be a burden to myself and to my family About three months since I was urged by a friend to try Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, and did so without much hope or expectation of being benefitted but I must say, as soon as I began to take it I began to feel better, and I am now well and strong, can eat my allowance of most any kind of food without causing me any distress. We have used it in our family for colds and Internal Pains, and I do think it the best family medicine I ever saw I live on Fourth Street in the city of Bangor and would be glad to tell anybody how much benefit I have received.

JAMES PENDERGAST.

REMEDY FOR CHOLIC IN HORSES.

Give half, to a whole bottle of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment," in a pint of cold water made sweet with molasses, if not relieved in fifteen or twenty minutes, repeat the dose Give nothing else No bad effect after, and a sure cure. Ask

JOSEPH DURGIN.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO.,

[illegible]

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

BANGOR, MAINE.

[illegible]

Dr. PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS.

For the Cure of a great variety of Diseases arising from the Impurities of the Blood, and Obstructions in the Organs of Digestion

The only cathartic that will relieve the bowels cleanse the blood, and renovate the system effectually without causing those horrid griping pains and leaving the bowels in that torpid, costive state, which is true of most cathartic medicines now offered for sale These Pills are not (like most others) composed of antimony, quinine, mercury, and calomel, but of cathartics used and approved by all good medical practitioners

These Pills may be used in all forms of disease with the most decided benefit, and without fear of injury They do not cramp or rack the delicate frame or weak constitution, but will be found particularly useful by stimulating the weakened and distempered parts into healthy action

The most delicate female and children of the tenderest age can take these Pills with perfect safety and the most salutary results will follow Married ladies, under all circumstances, will find these a safe and in small doses, a mild cathartic

They do not make the weak weaker but give strength and tone to the digestive organs

ALL WHO NEED PHYSIC, TAKE P. P. PILLS

If your system is in an unhealthy state, two or three Parsons' Pills will bring it round all right

Parsons' Pills are the best known remedy for Constipation of the Bowels Inflammation of the Kidneys, Nervous Headache Sick Headache, Irregularity, Costiveness, Biliousness Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Female Obstructions Whites Influenza Loss of Appetite, and Loss of Strength

FROM THE "MAINE FARMER"

Parson's Purgative Pills are a safe wholesome, vegetable, and natural medicine and may be relied upon as being the best Anti bilious medicine in existence

Let the reader reflect that *Parson's Purgative Pills* are now manufactured and sold by the proprietors of Johnson's Liniment, an article that has reached a larger scale and more extended popularity than any other medicine known, and any attempt on their part to build up a reputation for a worthless article would blast their reputation as compounders of medicine and ruin their prospects, both in regard to the Liniment and everything else for which they seek the favor of the public

Acting with this view we have been scrupulously particular not to say any thing in favor of our medicines which the facts in the case do not warrant

PARSONS PURGATIVE OR ANTI BILIOUS PILLS

Notwithstanding the great variety of Pills now in the country a necessity has long been felt, and freely acknowledged, both by physicians and families for a safe and reliable Anti bilious Pill,—something that should be free from mercury and every mineral or deleterious substance, and be really safe to administer to infants or the most delicate patient To meet this demand, *Parson's Purgative Pills* were compounded, every property of which has been carefully analyzed by experiment and scientific investigation Thus they are believed by physicians and people wherever they are known, to be the safest, surest, and most desirable family pill in the country Notwithstanding they are so mild in their operation causing no griping pains they are composed of powerful vegetable substances, and will be found to be sufficiently searching and active to cleanse out the obstructions in the most robust constitution *Parson's Purgative Pills* also have the best effect on the Liver of any medicine yet discovered at the same time they help the Kidneys, relieve the Lungs, and cleanse the Blood of all impurities, also equalizing its circulation thus preventing cold surface and limbs, or undue heat and congestion, either inside or out It is as plain as 2 and 2 are 4 that what is required in a family Pill is one that will reach with effect to produce proper excretion, and open all the natural drains *Parson's Purgative Pills* will do this with promptness and fidelity, and no physician's prescription could do more Many people suppose that the Bible declares money to be the root of all evil but it is not so,—it is the love of it which is spoken of But don't love your money so as to keep you from buying a box of *Parson's Purgative Pills* when by so doing, you may avert much pain and lingering distress, and perhaps save a *life* Our advice is to keep them constantly on hand as you may by their use break up fevers or crop in the bud those symptoms which might otherwise result in long and weary sickness

CHAPPED HANDS —Rub them well at bed time with Anodyne Liniment and wear leather or kid gloves during the night, for chapped lips apply it with the finger

DR. PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE CURE OF A GREAT VARIETY OF DISEASES ARISING FROM THE IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, AND OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE ORGANS OF DIGESTION

The only cathartic that will relieve the bowels, cleanse the blood, and renovate the system effectually, without causing those horrid griping pains, and leaving the bowels in that torpid, costive state, which is true of most cathartic medicines now offered for sale These Pills are not (like most others) composed of antimony, quinine, mercury, and calomel, but of cathartics used and approved by all good medical practitioners

These Pills may be used in all forms of disease with the most decided benefit, and without fear of injury They do not cramp or rack the delicate frame or weak constitution, but will be found particularly useful, by stimulating the weakened and distempered parts into healthy action

The most delicate female, and children of the tenderest age, can take these Pills with perfect safety, and the most salutary results will follow Married ladies, under all circumstances, will find these a safe and, in small doses, a mild cathartic

They do not make the weak weaker, but give strength and tone to the digestive organs So great is the efficacy of these Pills that it may be supposed they contain some powerful and injurious agent, but we can assure you that they are free from every thing of the kind, and can be administered with perfect safety As a general medicine, we can recommend these Pills as the best and most effectual medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Dyspepsia, symptoms of which are Nervous Debility, Headache, Oppression after eating Piles, Heartburn, Furred Tongue, Distention of the Stomach and Bowels, Dizziness, Sickness at the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side, Back, and Limbs By taking Parson's Purgative Pills, the body is invigorated with new life, health, and regularity, the liver and heart will be assisted and strengthened to discharge their functions, and the bowels regulated

ALL WHO NEED PHYSIC, TAKE P. P. PILLS

If your system is in an unhealthy state, two or three of Parsons's Pills will bring it round all right.

Parsons's Pills are the best known remedy for Constipation of the Bowels, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Nervous Headache, Sick Headache, Irregularity, Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Female Obstructions, Whites, Influenza, Loss of Appetite, and Loss of Strength.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

BANGOR, MAINE.

SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS

FOR

Horses, Cattle and Sheep.

These Powders should be given in [illegible] of Appetite Roughness of the Hair St[illegible] els or Water, or thick Water, all Coughs [illegible] Swelling of the Glands of the Throat, Wor[illegible] All Hide Bound, Thick Wind and [illegible] are equally good for Diseases of Hor[illegible] Sheep

VALUABLE TESTIMONY

IN FAVOR OF SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY [CONDITION] POWDERS

We regard the following as the [illegible] timony which we have to produce [illegible] of our Powders over all others and [illegible] of giving them freely to horses that [illegible]

Our travelling agent called upon Messrs Pope & Co, lumber merchant [illegible] tried to sell them some of our Sheridan's Powders but they refused to buy them saying that they did not believe that they were any [illegible] and secondly that they had some of another on hand which they could neither use or account of their worthlessness Our agent [illegible] important that they should have the that they employed a large number of horses [in their] business) proposed to leave them the with the understanding that they [illegible] and, if not *entirely satisfied* they were [illegible] ing for them The Messrs Pope & Co [accepted the] proposition, and took the Powders In [illegible] months after, our agent again visited them they cheerfully paid for the three (3) dozen and ditionally, and bought five (5) dozen more [illegible] number following just twelve months from leaving the first three (3) dozen on hand [illegible] the Provinces our agent sold them eight (8) more, making SIXTEEN (16) dozen sold [illegible] cash in just one year We avail ourselves [of this] opportunity to publicly thank the Messrs Pope & Co for their generosity in permitting us the use of their names for certainly there are none more widely or favorably known, and none that would [be of] more advantage to us in point of influence

AN HONEST DOUBTER CONVINCED

In February 1866 our agent called upon Charles Sager who keeps the largest [illegible] of let horses in the city of Portland Me and [offered] to sell him a sample dozen of our Sheridan Cavalry Condition Powders, but the captain [illegible] refused to buy, and would not even [illegible] trial, with the option to pay or not [illegible] remarking that he could make a Condition [Powder] himself that would answer his purpose [illegible] had some of another kind on hand that [illegible] occasionally So our agent contented [himself by] putting up a poster in his office giving [illegible] of the Powders, and departed Just one [illegible] Capt Sager went to the City Hotel in [illegible] and, without solicitation bought for [illegible] of the Cavalry Powders, and volunteered [the use of] his name, in any way that would [illegible] their field of usefulness

All who know Capt Sager and [illegible] with him, will unite with us in saying that [he is one] of the most candid, reliable, and gentlemanly men in the State of Maine, and his opinion as well as on other subjects in any way connected with horses is entitled to great consideration

WHAT THEY ARE FOR

Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders [should] be given to horses in all cases for Loss [of Appetite] Roughness of the Hair Stoppage of Bowels or Water or Thick Water, all Coughs and Colds [Sore] Throat, Worms, Horse-ail Hide bound [illegible] Wind, and Heaves They are equally good [in] cases of horned cattle and sheep, [illegible] horses fitting for market may be greatly [improved] and very much enhanced in value by the [use of these] powders

Old horses, almost worn out and apparently less may be rejuvenated and made to do a [considera]ble amount of service, by the use of the Condition Powders" Most horses are subject to worms, and while they exist in a horse [illegible] things the food that should strengthen [him] the animal is absorbed by the worm [and the] horse will have a great appetite and [illegible] grow poor

SYMPTOMS.—Hide bound coat staring and glaring, great appetite, &c. Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders will positively relieve worst cases

There is no man, or set of men, that can [use these] Powders on a horse no matter how [illegible] he may be without admitting that they have been benefitted many times the value [of the Pow]ders given In support of the above [we] ask attention to the following —

The undersigned, having experienced [the bene]fits resulting from a frequent use of Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders for horses permit the use of their names [in recommending] them to be (in their opinion) the best kind now in the market

GEORGE W. KN[illegible]
Travelling Wholesale Dealer in Yankee N[otions]

S W POPE & Co
Lumber Merchants M[illegible]

S & J ADAMS
Bangor M[e]

ISAAC M BRAC[illegible]
Lumber Merchant Bang[or]

TAYLOR DURGIN
Street Commissioner of Bangor for [illegible]

IRA C. BICKFORD
Travelling Agent for Jeremiah Curtis N[illegible] City

C O BAN[illegible]
Travelling Agent for A L & R [illegible]

HON JOSEPH FARWELL
Mayor of R[ockland]

HON GEORGE L HATHAWAY
Commissioner of Board of Public Works [illegible] of N[illegible]

CAPT CHARLES SA[GER]
P[ortland]

MR CROSBY SH[illegible]
Formerly of Eastern Hotel M[illegible]

CHARLES E O[illegible]
Wholesale Dealer in Yankee Notion[s]

So far as my sales are concerned w[illegible] large these Powders give perfect satis[faction] think, rather take the lead of all oth[ers]

B F BRADBURY [illegible]

READ THE FOLLOWING

FROM THE HON JOSEPH FARWELL [MAYOR OF] THE CITY OF ROCKLAND, M[E]

In July, 1865 our agent met with the H[on] Farwell at the Eastern Hotel, Machias [on his] way to Pembroke He remarked that [his horse had] not been well during the day and [showed] signs of giving out In the evening the [horse was] much worse, and showed symptoms of [illegible] page of water, our agent gave Mr Farwell [a pack]age of our Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders He gave the horse a good dose that night [and the] next morning he departed with his horse apparently well We heard no more of the matter till [the fol]lowing May, when our agent met Mr F[arwell at] his home in the city of Rockland Me who [re]marked that the Powders he had received [did his] horse a great deal of good; that he had [used] them frequently since, and always with great results, and that he regarded them as the best Condition Powder in the country, and very kindly [said] if his name would be of any service to us [we might] use it Mr Farwell's address is Rockland [Me] and for a verification of the foregoing statement of facts, any person is at liberty [to write] him.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

BANGOR, MAINE.